# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,326.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For a year in advance, delivered in Town......... | Rs. 52 | 0 |
| ——— including postage......... | ,, 72 | 0 |
| For half a year in advance, delivered in Town... | ,, 28 | 0 |
| ——— including postage ....... | ,, 38 | 0 |
| For three months advance, delivered in Town | ,, 16 | 0 |
| ——— including postage ....... | ,, 21 | 0 |
| For one month, delivered in Town.......... | ,, 6 | 0 |
| ——— including postage......... | ,, 7 | 12 |
| Single Copy for Cash ........... | ,, 0 | 4 |
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First insertion ............ | Rs. 5 | 0 |
| Second Ditto ............ | ,, 2 | 8 |
| Third Ditto ............ | ,, 2 | 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions ... | ,, 2 | As. per |

line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ...... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ...... 4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding 3 ,, ,,
In the Native languages double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

INGLE—May 21st, at Karwar, North Canara, the wife of H. Ingle, Esq., Superintendent of Karwar, of a son.

DEATH.

MENESSE—May 22nd, at Kalbadevi, Bombay, the beloved wife of Mr. Julius Adolphe Menesse, of lock-jaw, deeply regretted by all her friends and relatives.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

CHISHOLM—May 16th, at Madras, Mrs. R. F. Chisholm, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WALTON—DOUTRE—April 27th, at St. John's Church, Secunderabad, Mr. Richard Walton, Telegraph Department, to Anna Eliza, daughter of Apothecary A. Doutre.

## SHIPPING.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 3rd & | 17th | Leave Bussorah | 19th & | 2nd |
| ,, Muscat | 8th | 22nd | ,, Koweit | 20th | 3rd |
| ,, B. Abbas | 11th | 25th | ,, Bushire | 23rd | 6th |
| ,, Linga | 12th | 26th | ,, Linga | 25th | 9th |
| ,, Bahrein | 14th | 28th | ,, B. Abbas | 28th | 11th |
| ,, Bushire | 16th | 30th | ,, Muscat | 29th | 12th |
| Arrive Bussorah | 17th | 31st | Arrive Bombay | 2nd | 16th |

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 160 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched as above on 2nd June.

N. B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee, carrying Passengers only.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about.................. 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on.................. 5th and 20th.

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P., Commander, T. Saunders, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

*N. B.*—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M., and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 1 & | 15 | Leave Calcutta | 1 & | 15 |
| ,, Carwar | 3 | 16 | ,, Bimlipatam | 4 | 18 |
| ,, Narrakal | 5 | 19 | ,, Vizagapatam | 4 | 18 |
| ,, Tuticorin | | 20 | ,, Coconada | 5 | 19 |
| ,, Colombo | | 21 | ,, Madras | 10 | 24 |
| ,, Galle | | | ,, Negapatam | 11 | 25 |
| ,, Negapatam | 10 | 24 | ,, Galle | 14 | |
| ,, Madras | 15 | 30 | ,, Colombo | | 2 |
| ,, Coconada | 17 | 2 | ,, Tuticorin | | 29 |
| ,, Vizagapatam | 18 | 3 | ,, Narrakal | 16 | 1 |
| ,, Bimlipatam | 18 | 3 | ,, Carwar | 19 | 4 |
| Arrive Calcutta | 20 | 5 | Arrive Bombay | 2 | 5 |

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander P. McKorkindale, will be despatched as above on the 1st June, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

| Down Steamers. | | Up Steamers. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay ..Dep | Saturday. | Cochin ..Dep. | Saturday. |
| Rutnagherry ,, | Sunday. | Beypore .. ,, | Sunday. |
| Vingorla ... ,, | Sunday. | Calicut ... ,, | Sunday. |
| Goa........ ,, | Monday. | Tellicherry ,, | Monday. |
| Carwar ..... ,, | Monday. | Cannanore ,, | Monday. |
| Compta ..... ,, | Monday. | Mangalore. ,, | Tuesday. |
| Mangalore ... ,, | Tuesday. | Compta .. ,, | Wednesday. |
| Cannanore ,, | Wednesday. | Carwar .. ,, | Wednesday. |
| Tellicherry ,, | Wednesday. | Goa ...... ,, | Wednesday. |
| Calicut .. ,, | Wednesday. | Vingorla .. ,, | Thursday. |
| Beypore .. ,, | Wednesday. | Rutnagherry, | Thursday. |
| Cochin.... Arr. | Thursday. | Bombay..Arr. | Friday. |

The Steamer "GENERAL OUTRAM," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 26th May, at 1 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

| Departure from Boree Bunder to | Oorun. | | Oolwa. | | Karanjah. | | Rewas. | | Dhurumtur. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | FARES. | | | | | |
| | Rs. | A. | Rs. | A. | Rs. | A. | Rs. | A. | Rs. | A. |
| First Class .. .. | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Second Class... .. | 0 | 8 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 12 |
| Third Class .. .. | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 |

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in the Boree Bunder.

### STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| First Class.............. | £ 64 | 10 | 0 | Including Railway Transit in Egypt. |
| Second Class.............. | ,, 37 | 5 | 0 | |
| Third Class ............ | ,, 23 | 5 | 0 | |

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Offices of STEARNS, HOBART & CO., Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

### STEAM TO POINT-DE-GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONG-KONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "DELHI" (1898 Tons and 400 H. P.) Captain King, will be despatched for the above Ports on Wednesday the 30th May, at 9 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Saturday, 26th. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium for which receipt is not in the Co.'s Office by 11 A. M. of the 28th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office Bombay, 17th May 1866.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Block Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

## NOTICE.

### STEAM BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND SURAT.

A NEW and fast sailing steamer "LADY NYASSA" will ply between the above Ports on the following days at proper tide:—

| From Bhownuggur. | | | From Surat. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April | 12th, | Thursday. | April | 9th, | Monday. |
| ,, | 18th, | Wednesday. | ,, | 15th, | Sunday. |
| ,, | 24th, | Tuesday. | ,, | 21st, | Saturday. |
| ,, | 30th, | Monday. | ,, | 27th, | Friday. |
| May | 6th, | Sunday. | May | 3rd, | Thursday. |
| ,, | 12th, | Saturday. | ,, | 9th, | Wednesday. |
| ,, | 18th, | Friday. | ,, | 15th, | Tuesday. |
| ,, | 24th, | Thursday. | ,, | 21st, | Monday. |
| ,, | 30th, | Wednesday. | ,, | 27th, | Sunday. |
| | | | June | 2nd, | Saturday. |

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. RAGHOO DAYA and VANARSEE PRAGJEE, Agents at Bhownuggur and Surat respectively.

VAJESANKUR GOWRISANKUR,
For His Highness the Rajah of Bhownuggur.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Shareholders in possession of PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to lodge same at the Bank without delay, with a view to their being supplied with the Bank's FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 14th April 1866.

## OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

### STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First Class.................. | £60 | Exclusive of Wines and Railway Transit in Egypt. |
| Second Class............. | £35 | |

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 tons, Captain Pomeroy, will be despatched about the 4th June, calling at Aden, Hodeidah and Jedda.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Palmerston*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Palmerston*.

Bombay, 21st May 1866.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY LIMITED.—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Premchund Roychund*, Scott, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Scott will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th May 1866.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ½ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

THE PRICE OF ICE, at the Government Ice House, Apollo Street, is this day reduced to HALF ANNA per pound.

JAMES REYNELL, Superintendent.

Bombay, 23rd May 1866.

FRESH SUPPLY OF APPLES.—JUST LANDED and FOR SALE at the Government Ice House, a fresh supply of AMERICAN APPLES.

JAMES REYNELL, Superintendent.

23rd May 1866.

REMOVAL.—CHESSON & WOODHALL, Booksellers, &c., beg to inform their Constituents, and the Public in general, that they have removed from 24 Medow Street to No. 10 Hummum Street, opposite Watson's and Partridge's Rooms.

Bombay, 23rd May 1866.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
Foras Road, Byculla—Bombay.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to inform their friends and the public that they will commence business, from the 1st proximo, as Iron and Brass Founders, Engineers, Hydraulic Press and Pump Manufacturers and General Ship Smiths, on the above premises, formerly carried on by Mr. Eduljee Shapoorjee. Orders may be addressed to the Works or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., 1 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice. No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reillz and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

NOTICE.—All Contributions intended for No. VIII. of "PUNCH IN INDIA" to be published on the 1st of June, should reach this Office not later than the 25th inst.

*Bombay Gazette* Office, 19th May.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.

Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Also a handsome Park Phaeton, and Grey Arab Horse, with harness, &c.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

THE CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held in Office, No. 2, Dean Lane, at 3 P. M. on FRIDAY the 25th instant, for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions, passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 1st July last:—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2. That the four Directors now in office be appointed Liquidators.

FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co.,
Bombay, 11th May 1866. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th April 1866.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY, (LIMITED).

पोरट क्यानींग लाड इनवेसटमेनट, रेकले मेशन, आंड डाक कपनीं (लीमीटेड.)

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of a Resolution passed at the Adjourned General Meeting of the Shareholders, held in Calcutta on Tuesday the 24th ultimo, the undersigned will, on and after MONDAY the 21st instant, pay a Dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent. or Rs. 25 per Share for the year ending 15th February 1866.

Holders of Certificates or Call Receipts will be required to produce them on applying for their Dividends.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th May 1866.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council in India, and in the matter of CURMALLYBHOY CASSUMBHOY, and MAHOMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, who lately carried on business in Bombay in partnership as Merchants under the style of Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Company.

WHEREAS the said CURMALLYBHOY CASSUMBHOY and MAHOMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY having declared themselves unable to pay their Debts, and being desirous that their Estate should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the Fourth Section of the said Act, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the said Curmallybhoy Cassumbhoy and Mahomedbhoy Cassumbhoy will be held at the Office of the East India Bank, No. 3 Hornby Row, Bombay, on SATURDAY the 26th of May instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said Curmallybhoy Cassumbhoy and Mahomedbhoy Cassumbhoy ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose, and upon such Resolutions being adopted, it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Eastate and to fix the amount or rate of salary or remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.—Dated 18th May 1866.

C. LEGGETT,
Solicitor for Curmallybhoy Cassumbhoy and Mahomedbhoy Cassumbhoy.

## NOTICES.

### Messrs. BADHAM & Company,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

| | | Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts ...... | each. | 10 | 8 |
| BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts ... ... | ,, | 10 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts ... ... | ,, | 10 | 8 |
| BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts ... ... | ,, | 12 | 8 |
| BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts..... | ,, | 10 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits... | ,, | 20 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits... | ,, | 20 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits......... | ,, | 20 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars ... | per doz. | 7 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians .......... | each. | 4 | 12 |
| BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians .... ... | ,, | 4 | 12 |
| BADHAM'S Gauze Banians ... ... ... | ,, | 4 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers ... ... | ,, | 6 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks ..... | per doz. | 20 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks ... | ,, | 11 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery. | | | |
| BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings......... | each. | 3 | 8 |
| Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves... | ...per pair. | 2 | 12 |
| White Kid Gloves ... ... ... | ... ,, | 1 | 12 |
| Dog Skin Gloves ... ... ... | ... ,, | 2 | 12 |
| Buck and Doe Gloves. ... ... | ... ,, | 3 | 12 |
| The Universal Scarf, ... ... ... | ...each. | 4 | 12 |
| The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring ...... | ... ,, | 4 | 8 |
| The Windsor Scarf ... ... ... | ... ,, | 2 | 12 |
| The Derby Scarf... ... ... ... | ... ,, | 4 | 8 |
| The Diamond Scarf ... ... ... | ... ,, | 4 | 4 |

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28 and 30 each.
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.
Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.

BADHAM & Co.,
Apollo House, Bombay.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BOARDING HOUSE, 66 Dockyard Road, Mazagon.

*Proprietress.*—Mrs. J. Gaynor.

The Proprietress begs to inform her Friends and the Public that she will open the above BOARDING HOUSE on the 31st instant.

She trusts to merit a share of their support by the cleanliness of her house, and that attention to the wants and comforts of her Friends and Customers.

A first class Billiard Table for the use of the Boarders.

A good BILLIARD MARKER REQUIRED.

18th May 1866.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

### Mrs. LAKE,

MILINER AND DRESSMAKER.

"Rich Moire Antique Robes," "Rich Fancy and Plain Silks," "Bonnets," "Mantles," "Hats," "Corsets," "Crinolines," &c., &c.

*For Children.*—"Blouses," "Pelisses," "Hats," "Hoods," &c., &c.

*Wedding* and *Mourning orders* promptly complied with: every requisite being constantly kept in stock.

*Ladies' own Materials* made up from 1st March to 1st November.

Orders from outstations, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its reestablishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture.

Terms of Subscription—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

TO THE SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS,
Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with Clause XXXII. of the Articles of Association, we, the undersigned, Shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), (representing in the aggregate more than one-tenth of the Shares of the Company, and having been such registered proprietors for a period of not less than three months) request you will be so good as to convene, within 20 days after the receipt of this requisition, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders for the purpose of taking into consideration and passing the following Resolutions:—

*First.*—That the Call of Rs. 1,000 per Share now made is inopportune, as also in breach of the pledge given by the Directors to the Shareholders at the General Meeting of the 1st December 1865, to the effect that the financial requirements of the Company to their fullest extent for the next six months certain shall be duly met without any necessity of applying to Shareholders for a Second Call, and therefore that such Second Call should be withdrawn.

*Second.*—That considering the financial position of the Company, as well as the critical state of the Bombay money market, all works should be suspended for the present.

*Third.*—To take into consideration the late appointments of Directors and Secretaries and Treasurers.

We are, yours obediently,

Jehanghier Bomanjee.
H. Wilson.
Charles Iggulden.
Munjee Nursey.
Edwin Heycock, by his Attorney, George P. Robinson.
For the Royal Financial Corporation (Limited),
 Nanabhoy Sorabjee, Secretary.
For the Imperial Banking and Trading Company,
 Merwanjee Framjee & Co., Treasurers & Managers.
Merwanjee Framjee.
Nasserwanjee Dinshawjee Syer.
Dadabhoy Dorabjee Mehta.
Dorabjee Framjee Panday.
Dewchund Nanjee.
Tullockchund Hookoomchund.
Tapidas Vurjdas.
Davidas Hurgovundass.
Govind Gungadhur.
E. D. Sassoon.
A. M. Gubbay.
For the Grand Finance Company,
 Pestonjee Dadabhoy, Manager.
For the Central India Finl. Corpn., under Liquidation,
 M. Roonan.
Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tatta.
Calliandass Mohundass.
P. E. Bendir.
Govind Balcbrishna.

Bombay, 12th May 1866.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Dear Sirs,—The undersigned request you to convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders for the purpose of considering and resolving upon the proposals mentioned hereinafter.

We request you also to prepare and circulate as soon as possible a general statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Company for the information and guidance of the Shareholders in their deliberations.

Further we beg, that on receipt of this requisition, you will withdraw the Notice of the Second Call until after we have had an opportunity of deliberating on the affairs of the Company at the said Meeting.

The Resolutions to be proposed are:—

1st. That it is inexpedient to enforce a Call on the general body of Shareholders at a time of monetary pressure, which renders it absolutely impossible for many to meet the payments required.

2nd. That a Committee be appointed to negociate with the Government as vendors of the Land to urge the loss of public interests which would be the consequence of the suspension or abandonment of the works of public utility which are now being carried on, and endeavour to arrange for a deferred payment secured if necessary by debentures on the Land and Works.

3rd. That the feasibility by making payment by debenture of any further debts of the Company for fixed property be considered.

4th. In case the above Resolutions be not carried, the proposition of winding up the Company voluntarily be considered, and, if carried, to appoint Liquidators and fix their remuneration.

We are, dear Sirs, your obedient Servants,

E. Heycock, by his Attorney, George P. Robinson.
Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee.
For the Asiatic Financial Association, in Liquidation,
 Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, } Liquidators.
 G. R. Wilson, }
Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited),
 Lovel John Mullins, pro Manager.
Premchund Roychund.

Bombay, May, 1866.

With reference to the above requisition the Directors have much pleasure in convening an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 3 P. M.

By order of the Directors,
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th May 1866.

## NOTICES.

*NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.*

J. M. MACLEAN.

*Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.*

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—NOW ROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boilermakers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) are required to PAY forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their Claims to Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors to the Liquidators, at their Office, in Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—Probate of the Will of the late HENRY NEPTIME GRANT having been granted to his Executor, the undersigned, all persons who have any claims against the Estate, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned within one month from this date, or the Estate will be wound up without reference thereto; and all persons indebted to the Estate are required to pay their Debts within the period above mentioned.—Dated this 18th day of May 1866.

P. GRANT, Saddler,
Fort, Bombay.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rupees (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share has been made by the Board of Directors, and that the same is payable, either at the Oriental Bank or at the Registered Office of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on the 31st day of May, instant.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd May 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of 4 Annas per Rupee, advertised to be paid on 15th inst., will be paid in two instalments, one of 2 Annas per Rupee on that date, and the other of 2 Annas per Rupee on 16th July next.

This alteration has been found necessary on account of the non-receipt to date of various expected remittances, and owing to the fact that it is impossible in the present state of affairs to realize certain property and securities which it was considered at the date of advertisement would be available to meet Dividend.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

Bombay, 10th May 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—We are in receipt of a Consignment of Dr. RIDDELL'S new Edition of INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, revised to the present. It is a most useful work on Indian Cooking and a Housekeeper's guide. Price net Cash—Rs. 8.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

24th February 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil.

J. A. BROWN & Co.
13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo.

W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.
No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

A CARD.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—GODOWNS TO LET.—There are several large GODOWNS at Elphinstone Bunder to let, well adapted for stowing Cotton during the Monsoon. For Rent &c. apply to Mr. Ryan, Carnac Bunder, or to the undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—Received by the last Steamer.

BLACKS OF ALL KINDS.

Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.

In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

ROYAL EAST INDIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—IN LIQUIDATION.—A SECOND DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rupees Fifty per Share, will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on and after the fourth day of June next.

LAURENCE ROBERTSON, Liquidator.
No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 21st May 1866.

GEORGE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

જારજ ધી થરડ જુત આનડ વુલ ઇસપીનીગ અને વીવીંગ કમપની (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given, that INTEREST on all UNPAID CALLS of the above Company shall be charged at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, from the undermentioned dates:—

On Second Call from 20th August 1865.
On Third Call from 20th January 1866.
On Fourth Call from 15th April 1866.

By order of the Directors,
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th April 1866.

INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (Limited.)—CARTING AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.—PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS.—Spring Shigrams and Covered Carts for the conveyance of Passengers proceeding to Agra, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, and Stations on the East Indian Railway are run daily from Boorhanpoor (Lall Baugh Station) to Mhow and Indore in connection with the Bullock Trains from Indore to Agra.

FARES FROM BOORHANPOOR.

| | One Shigram with Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 40 lbs. baggage. | One Shigram with 2 Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 80 lbs. baggage. | Covered Cart to hold 4 Passengers and 12 Maunds (1000 lbs.) luggage. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Mhow...... | Rs. 45 ...... | Rs. 60 ...... | Rs. 30 |
| ,, Indore. ... | ,, 50 ...... | ,, 70 ...... | ,, 32-8-0. |

GOODS ARRANGEMENTS.

The Company undertake the conveyance of Goods and parcels at through rates from Bombay to the following towns in the three presidencies, viz.:—

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Asseerghur, Boorhanpore, Indore, Lall Baugh, Mhow, Munmar, Sholapore, Ahmednugger (via Dhond), Barsee, and Kupperwanjee.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Madras,

Arcot, Beypore, Bangalore, Bellary, Cochin, Combaconum, Coonoor, Cuddapah, Conjeveram, Calicut, Coimbatore, Herioor, Karicall, Kotagherry, Metapolium, Madura, Mysore, Namcaul, Negapatam, Ootacamund, Ponany, Pothanore, Palghaut, Seringapatam, Sooramungalum, Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Tranquebar, Toomcoor, Vellore, Wallajahpett, Wellington, and Yercand.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

Calcutta,

Agra, Allyghur, Allahabad, Attock, Berar, Benares, Cawnpore, Dewas, Dinapore, Delhi, Dhurumpore, Etawah, Ferozepore, Futtehpore, Goonah, Gwalior, Ghazeepore, Ghazeeabad, Googaira, Gooranwalla, Goojerat, Hatras, Hurrapo, Futteghur, Jullunder, Jhelum, Koorjah, Kalka, Kurnoul, Loodiana, Lucknow, Lahore, Mutra, Mirzapore, Meerut, Meean Meer, Mooltan, Murree, Nowshera, Peshawur, Patna, Phillona, Roorkee, Rajapore, Rawul Pindee, Shajapore, Seepree, Sahibgunjee, Simla, Sealkote, Umritsur, Umballah, and Wuzeerabad.

By special arrangement the Company also forward Goods and Parcels to Akola, Ahmedabad, Bhownuggur, Deesa, Dhoolia, Malligaum, Kurrachee, Khundwah, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Seroor, Sattara, Hoomnabad, Secunderabad, Hydrabad, Beejapore, Budnaira, Oomrawuttee, Nagpoor, and Kamptee.

The Company undertake the Cartage of Goods to and from the Railway Stations at Barsee, Dhond, Sholapore, Boorhanpoor, and Bombay at reasonable rates.

Furniture and merchandize of every description removed from one part of the town of Bombay to another by English Spring Vans or Platform Trollies. Spring Van with pair of Bullocks and Driver let out at the rate of Rs. 6 per day.

Goods received at Up-country Stations and despatched to England via the Cape or Egypt, and Goods consigned from England to the Company's care, will be cleared and despatched to Up-country Stations without delay.

Further particulars regarding the Company's rates and arrangements may be obtained on application to

LOUIS S. MOSS, Acting Manager.
Offices Bombay 20, Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre).
Branch Office, 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

## NOTICES.

### THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY.

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

Nearly Nine Hundred Pages.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $ 5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th May 1866.

GEORGE THE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

જ્યારજ ધ થરડ જુત એન વીલ ઇસપીનીગ તથા વીવીંગ કુંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in conformity with a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a FIFTH CALL of Rs. 250 per Share is made payable at the Office of the Company, 9, Church Street, on or before the 15th day of June, proximo, after which date, Interest at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th May 1866.

THE EUROPEAN CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT, No. 11 Meadow Street.—The Proprietors beg to inform their friends, and the public of Bombay, that the above mentioned Establishment is opened at No. 11 Meadow Street, from this day.

The Proprietors trust to merit a share of their support by prompt attention to the wants and comforts of their Customers. Ice-creams, Ice Puddings, and all sorts of Confectionary of superior description to be had at the shortest notice. In consequence of the lowness of the price of Ice, the charge for a glass of Ice-cream will be 6 Annas.

Bombay, 22nd May 1866.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on MONDAY the 4th June next, at the Office of Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., 12, Rampart Row, for the purpose of considering the final accounts of the Company.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For 3 months ............ | 8 per cent. per annum. | |
| ,, 6 ,, ............ | 7 | ditto. |
| ,, 12 ,, ............ | 7 | ditto. |

By Order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution passed at their Meeting on 27th ultimo, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held at this Office on 30th instant at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To confirm the Resolution passed on 27th April last that the Bank be wound up voluntarily.
2nd. To appoint Liquidators.
3rd. To fix their remuneration.

16th May 1866. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

MR. CHARLES MAYBURY, Job Master at the Veterinary and Livery Stable Company, begs to inform the Gentry and Inhabitants of Bombay that from this date and until further notice he will charge as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Carriage and Pair.......................... | Rs. 10 |
| Shigram and Horse.......................... | ,, 6 |
| Phæton and Horse .......................... | ,, 6 |
| Dog Cart and Horse.......................... | ,, 6 |
| Buggy and Horse.......................... | ,, 6 |

Special agreement can be made for Horses and Carriages required by the month.

*Terms—Cash.*

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements, all Shares in this Bank on which any Calls remain unpaid are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

16th February 1866.

THE EAST INDIA LAND, CREDIT, AND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000 in 20,000 Shares of £50 each.

Paid up Capital £200,000.

*Invested in Land Mortgage Securities in India upwards of 17 Lacs of Rupees.*

Head Office, 5, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London.

The Company issue Debenture Bonds under their seal at Bombay for such sums and at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon, which are secured by all the Property of the Company, including the Land Mortgage Securities, as above, and of the uncalled Capital amounting to the sum of £800,000 and receive deposits for fixed periods at the following rates:—

For 3 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
,, 12 months at 9 per cent. per annum.

And grant Loans upon the security of House and Landed Property and other approved Securities.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. Ld.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, &c.—The undersigned invites TENDERS for the COMPLETION of the MECHANICS' DWELLINGS, now in course of erection in the P. & O. Company's New Dockyard at Mazagon.

The Masonry and Carpentery can either be tendered for jointly or separately.

The sum total for which the work tendered for will be completed must be shown.

The time when the work will be finished must be stated.

Plans and Specifications may be seen, and every information obtained, on application to the Company's Superintendent Engineer at Mazagon.

The Company will continue the works up to the 31st instant, and parties wishing to tender are requested to inspect the state of the buildings on that date.

The accepted tenderer must be prepared to purchase at the market value any Stone, Chunam, or Sand that is on the ground at the time of his taking charge of the works or that may have been contracted for by the Company, also all the Plant. Full information of these particulars he will receive at the Office of the Company's Superintendent Engineer.

Sealed Tenders marked "Tenders for Mechanics' Dwellings" must be delivered at the Office of the undersigned on or before noon on the 5th proximo, at which time they will be opened in the presence of the parties tendering or of their appointed Agents.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. Co.'s Mazagon Dockyard, Bombay, 16th May 1866.

SKITTLES, QUOITS AND DUMB BELLS, BAGATELLE BOARDS, with and without Stands, and with India Rubber Cushions and Pockets, on solid Mahogany stands of 8 and 10 feet.

German Billiards, folding and on stands.
Backgammon Boards of sizes.
Foot Balls of sizes.
Croquet Games for the Lawn.
 Do. Parlour.
Gwalior Game.
Sets of Skittles complete.
Foils and Masks.
Solitaire Board and Balls.
German Tactics. ,,
Game of Troco or Lawn Billiards.
Armstrong Gun Game.
Volunteer Handicap Game.
Dumb Bells of various weights.
Quoits of Brass and polished Steel weighing from 4 to 7 lbs. each.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT, consisting of—

Billard Cloth, with Bed, Cushions, and Pockets complete.
Superior Cues with Ivory tips.
Pool Balls of sizes.
Pyramid Do.
Billiard Do.
Bagatelle Do.
Pool Marking Boards.
Roller Do.
Boxes for Pool Balls.
Pool Baskets.
Billiard Rules in frames.
Pool Do.
Pyramid Do.
Pool Receivers.
Thurston's Miniature Billiard Table complete, 5 feet in length.

TO CRICKETERS—

Presentation Bats.
Best Spring and plain Cane-handle Bats.
Do. polished and plain Malacca Cane-handle Bats.
Improved Dove-tail handle Bats.
Best Match Bats.
Spliced-handle Bats, &c.
Brass-mounted Stumps.
Plain do.
Cricket Balls, by Duke and Dark.
And Best Racket Bats and Presses.
Lillywhite's Guide and Scoring Books.

TO SMOKERS.—Choice Manilla Cheroots and Cigars, Nos. 1 and 2.

Pondicherry and Trichinopoly Cheroots.
Genuine Will's Bristol Birds-eye in Tins and Packets.
Do. do. Returns, do. do.
Do. do. Shag and Latakia do. do.
Cavendish Tobacco, cut.
Cavendish Tobacco, cake.
Taddy's Returns and Smoking Mixture.
Smoking Materials, in great variety.
Plain and Fancy Meerschaum Pipes, Bowls and Cheroot-holders, by Inderwick, Cheroot Cases, Tobacco Cutters, Plugs, Cigaret Moulds and Papers, Alma Light, Cherrywood Pipe Stems, Briar Woodpipes, and Cheroot-holders, Cartridge Smoking Paper for Meerschaum Pipes.
Fresh additions and novelties by each Mail.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.

## NOTICES.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—A Steam Tug is available for use in the Harbour, and may be hired by the month, or day, or per trip. For particulars apply at the Office of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company.

REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon ........................Rs. 1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut ...............Rs. 1-8 ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

JUDSON'S ANILINE DYES. In Crystals Powder, or Liquid. Packed in Bottles, 1 and 2 ozs., or Jars, 1 and 2 lbs. each.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Magenta. | Roseine. | Fuchsine. | Violet. |
| Purple. | Crimson. | Mauve. | Blue. |
| Green. | Canary. | Orange. | Yellow. |
| Phosphine. | Scarlet. | Red. | Ultramarine. |
| Brown. | Black. | Regina. | Soluble Blue. |

The majority of our Dyes are entirely *soluble* in boiling water, and will dye without the addition of other ingredients.

The above may be procured through any London Merchant, or of the Proprietors,

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19a, Coleman Street, London.

N. B.—Be sure and write for JUDSON'S Dyes.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ORIENTAL PAPER MILLS MACHINERY, &c.—On WEDNESDAY the 30th day of May 1866, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction on the premises (by order of the Mortgagees and with the consent of the Mortgagor) all that piece of leasehold Land, in extent 2,370 square yards or thereabouts, with the Mills, Buildings, Machinery and other appliances used in the manufacture of Paper erected thereon, situated and being on the Parell Road and known as the Oriental Paper Mills.

The Machinery is strong and serviceable, and attached to it are Pulping Cisterns for the preparations of Rags and other materials for Paper-making. The Machinery has been recently purchased, and is of a first class description; and it is believed that with an outlay of about Rupees 2,000 a month a nett profit of Rupees 1,500 per month might be realized. The investment is strongly recommended to the consideration of Capitalists as one which has a large field of operation in Bombay and little if any competition.

The Premises are held of Wittoba Mancojee and Cassinath Wittoba under a lease for 19 years and 6 months, from 20th January 1862, at a yearly rental of Rupees 225, a copy of which Lease will be produced at the time of sale for inspection.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, or to the undersigned, Solicitors for the Mortgagees.

ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP.

Bombay, 2nd May 1866.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND OTHERS.—J. CONNOR & Co. beg to solicit the kind patronage of the above, having entered into arrangements for supplying of Material &c. of every description at moderate rates. They have now on hand every description of Cutlery, Hardware, Tools &c., and are in a position to supply also Timber of every description and Building Materials, such as Scantling of sizes, Flooring Boards, &c. Mouldings, and Cornish work. Also Stone, Brick, Chunam, Sand, and Iron of every description supplied and delivered to order at very moderate rates.

They also call the attention of the above to the material advantages to be derived from the system they have adopted for carrying on Mechanical Work of every description, Carpentery and Smiths' work in general.

J. CONNOR & Co. beg to bring to the notice of Ship Owners, Masters of Vessels, &c. that they can have all orders executed with despatch, and repairs of every description, such as Caulking, Coppering, &c. &c.

Estimates for Buildings &c. &c. given, and Contracts of every description entered into.

All Orders and Letters to be addressed to J. CONNOR & Co., Oak Lane, Fort, where further particulars and information can be obtained.

N. B.—Mofussil orders will meet with prompt attention.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.—The Original CHLORODYNE, invented by Richard Freeman, Pharmaceutist, is allowed to be one of the greatest discoveries of the present century, and is largely employed by the most eminent Medical Men, in hospital and private practice, in all parts of the globe, and is justly considered to be a remedy of intrinsic value and of varied adaptability, possessing most valuable properties and producing curative effects quite unequalled in the whole *materia medica.*

It rapidly relieves pain, from whatever cause, will be found to allay the irritation of fever, to soothe the system under exhausting diseases, and to give sleep without producing any one of the unpleasant feelings so commonly arising from the use of opiates.

In CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, and DYSENTERY, its effects are most signal; conclusive evidence of the value of it, in these affections, is afforded by the following from

The Right Honourable Earl Russell, who graciously transmitted to the Inventor of Chlorodyne, Mr. R. Freeman, and to the Royal College of Physicians of London, the following:—

Extract of a Despatch from Acting-Consul Webb, dated Manilla, Sept. 17th, 1864:—

"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke I have saved several lives."

Numerous Testimonials from the most eminent Members of the Medical Profession, enclosed with each Bottle; also full and explicit Directions for Use. Manufactured by the Inventor, RICHARD FREEMAN, 70, Kennington Park Road, London, S., Sold in Bottles, ½ oz., 1s. 1½d.; and 1½ oz., 2s. 9d. each, by all Chemists.

Caution.—Beware of Spurious and Deceptive Imitations. The genuine has engraved on the Government Stamp, outside each bottle, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE." Be not persuaded to buy any Substitute.

To be obtained in Bombay of Messrs. ROGERS & Co. and Kurrachee, Mooltan, &c., Messrs. BUDGETT & Co.

## FOR SALE.

ENGLISH STOCK FOR SALE.—An English BOAR and SOW PIG (Berkshire breed). Their progeny can be seen on board. For further information apply on board the *Louisa* from London.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, a BULL DOG. Apply to Captain SALT, Ship *Wilfred*, or CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, Dubash, Apollo Street.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Until further notice the price of ICE will be HALF AN ANNA PER POUND.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse power. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, a portable STEAM ENGINE, of 6 horse-power nominal, made by Clayton and Company, is in first rate order, having only been a month in use. May be seen on the Elphinstone Bunder, opposite the Press House. For further particulars apply to

18th May 1866. W. NICOL & Co.

WOULDHAM CEMENT, of the best and most durable description, is supplied by the undersigned on very advantageous terms. Apply at the Office of NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT.

No. 9, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, the fine first class clipper ship "LALLA ROOKH," 1277 tons burden, now ready for inspection. For Survey Reports and further particulars apply to ROBINSON & Co.,

16th May 1866. Agents, Captain and Owners.

FOR SALE, at Pallonjee's Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Double-barrel Gun, Breach-loader, by White and Thompson, of Birmingham, Bore 12, in excellent order... ... ... ... ... | Price Rs. | 250 |
| 1 5 barrel Revolver, quite new, in oak case, with apparatus complete ... ... ... ... | ,, | 100 |

1 3¼ inch Portrait Lense, by Ross of London, with a set of Waterhouse Diaphragms.
1 Do. Landscape Lense, by Lereburn.
1 Teakwood Camera, made to fit both Lenses.

A lot of Photographic Chemicals, selected by one of the best Photographers in Regent Street, London.

The whole of the Apparatus and Chemicals will be sold A BARGAIN, and can be seen at any time at the above named Hotel, on application to the MANAGER.

NOW LANDING, from Ship *Milton*, and FOR SALE by the undersigned:—

100 Bundles Flour at Rs. 40 per Bundle.
300 Cases Tobacco.
200 Bundles Rosin.
50 Bundles Apples } Rs. 2 per. doz.
100 Half Bundles Apples. }
30,000 Feet Deals.

BENJ. F. FIELD Junior,
Agent, Tudor Company.

Ice House, Old British Hotel, 7th May.

CONTRACTORS' TOOLS—

Round and Octagon Cast Steel for Drills.
Pickaxes and Hoes.
Crab Winches, Lifting Blocks and Chains.
"Henderson's" Patent Derrick Cranes.
Portable and Fixed Steam Steam Engines and Boilers.
Portland Cement, Fire Brick and Clay.
English Leather Belting.
Lead Pipe, ¼ inch to 1¼ inch bore.
 Daily expected to arrive, per *Rathfern*.
A 5 ton Travelling Steam Crane, by J. Taylor & Son, Liverpool.
Price Lists may be had on application to

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 22nd May 1866.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—The Calcutta Press Company (in liquidation) will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, at 3 o'clock, on FRIDAY the 1st June next, all the piece or parcel of ground, situate at Howrah in Calcutta, admeasuring 30 vinghas, more or less, with the same right and title as are now possessed by the Company. 5 Nasmyth's patent Cotton Screws or Presses with Engines and Machinery complete, as per invoices, and in the same condition as they now lie at Calcutta, to be removed at the purchaser's expense. The Presses are subject to the usual Royalty payable to the Fort Press Company (Limited).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to

FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co.,
Managers for the Liquidators

No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

PATECK } Celebrated Gold and
BENOIT } Silver Watches.
COURVOISIER BROTHERS }

and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers.

Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss head firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

A large (the largest stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.

A beautiful selection of London made Jewellery, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Mechanical Instruments, &c., &c., carefully repaired.

Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parell Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electroplated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.

Very elegant double Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.

NANSEE PARPIA.

FOR SALE.

1 Pair of high caste fast-trotting Gray Arab Carriage Horses.
1 Gray Arab Riding Horse.
To be seen at NANSEE PARPIA, Parell Road Byculla.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just landed ex Barque *Anazi* and *Premchund Roychund.*

A very elegant new four-seated Boat shaped open Carriage on C. Springs with very rich Mounted lamps, and furniture, pole bar, &c., Hammer, Cloth and a spare driving Box, built to order expressly for India, by Silk and Sons of Long acre and is worthy of inspection.

Three very handsome new English-built Malvern Dog Carts, with Patent leath Dash, Enamelled leather Apron, painted Brown, light green and dark blue, with handsome lamps, by McNaught and Smith, expressly built to order for the undersigned.

Just landed ex-*Hannibal.*

A very handsome English-built Brougham, with surrounding venitian lamps, pole, and shaft, by Andrews, Southampton.

One first-rate English-built Cab Buggy, with lamps, by Barker of London.

One Ditto on C. Spring, with lamps, by W. Kinross.

One Ditto Canbedy Ditto, by T. Harton.

One Ditto very neat Park Phaeton, with rumble and spare moveable Board for Horse-keeper, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long acre.

One Ditto high Wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, with lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed ex-*Mahaluxmee.*

A very small four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, for a single horse, by McNaught and Smith.

A very light new English-built single Horse four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

Just Landed ex-*E. P. Bouverie,*

A very small and handsome new Waggonate, with lamps and shaft, by Newton.

Two new full size Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front, lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton, Long Acre.

Just Landed ex-*Mary Stenhouse.*

A very handsome and light English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps, by Jones, of Southampton, expressly built to order for India.

Just Landed ex-*William Ritson.*

A very handsome and neat English-built Mail Phaeton, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

One secoud hand fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaetons, with a moveable driving coachbox and hind seat, to it with lamps. A neat, commodious, by E. Davis, Long Acre, London.

Just Landed ex-*Oberon.*

Two very handsome new Malvern Dog Carts, with leather flash boards, aprons, patent leather wings to sides, trimmed shaft with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by McNaught and Smith, and Newton, Long Acre.

Two very light four-wheeled Dog Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London.

A very neat English-built Mail Phaeton, by Jones.

A do. self-driving do., by Andrews, the both Carriages imported in January last.

Just received per last Overland Mail.

Few all-bone hunting Whips, with plated hammers and hall marked silver Mount, 1½ yard thong.

Few Ladie's, Gentlemen, and Jockey Whips, some with braided all white bone plain hall marked silver Mounts and some engraved silver wire.

Just Unpacked.

A few very best and strong English-built Child's Perambulators, with and without moveable silk Umbrella.

The Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.

A first-rate English-built Park Phaeton, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre, and a first-rate English-built second-hand four seated small Open Carriage, with lamps, pole, and shaft, only Imported in November last.

Just Landed.

A few Iron, Carriage Lifter for Greasing, any kind of Carriages.

Also,

One second-hand single Horse, four-seated Miniature Brougham, with lamps, and shaft.

One Ditto, Dog Cart, with lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

Also just Unpacked.

A few sets of very best and highly furnished fresh leather and double Stages, Carriage, Buggy, and Dog Cart Harness with round and flat Reins, warranted, Plated on white Metal, by Thorn; also a few Hogg Skin Hunting Saddles, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, assorted Gold and Silver Mounted Buggy and Carriage Whips, a few Leather Sockets for Whip Clips, large and small size Carriage Rugs, Steel Pole Chains, and Leather Pole pieces, a few pairs of Buggy and Carriage Lamps, &c.

Also,

Several others new and secondhand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned.

*Charger or Raising Horse for sale.*

A very handsome fast-troating light Bay Charger or suitable for Raising Horse, aged 3 years, high near 15: perfectly sound, to be seen on a hour previous notice to the undersigned.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.

Bombay, 18th May 1866.

THE LONDON JOURNAL.—The best, cheapest, largest, and most beautifully Illustrated Publication ever issued, having a greater circulation than that of any other Periodical in the world. Its Contents embrace the best works of

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The LONDON JOURNAL is always in print.

The LONDON JOURNAL Office, 332, Strand, London.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### THE SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

UNITED VICTORIAS rose from 1,200 to 1,300; Elphinstones 650 to 700; New Do. 50 to 70 per share; Bombay Bank shares once declined to 1½ discount and close at a ½ discount. Market steady and improving.

### BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

#### EXCHANGE

| what Place. | Terms. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks ... ... | 6 months' sight... | 2s. 1½d. |
| Do. Credits... ... | Do. do. ... | 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1 15/16d. |
| Do. Documents ... | Do. do. ... | 2s. 2d. nominal. |
| Calcutta ... ... ... | At sight ... ... | 100 |
| Do. ... ... ... | 30 days' sight ... | 99½ |
| Do. ... ... ... | 60 Do. do. ... | 98½ |
| Madras ... ... ... | 30 Do. do. ... | 99 |
| China ... ... ... | 60 Do. do. ... | 213 to 214 |

#### BANKS

| Subscribed Capital. | Nomi. value of sh. | Paid up. | Dividend. | Names. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | pr. ct. | | |
| [illegible] | 500 | 250 | 16 | Agra Bank ... ... | 44 p ct premium. |
| 100,000 | 250 | 250 | nil | Alliance Bank ... | 50 p ct dis. |
| 500,000 | 200 | 200 | 5 | Asiatic Bank Corptn | 60 p ct dis. |
| ..... | 200 | 1.0 | .... | Asiatic New Issue.. | 56 p ct dis. |
| 2,140,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 | 8 | Bank of Bengal ... | 7,100 p ct pm. |
| 1,220,000 | 250 | 250 | nil | Bank of India... ... | 100 p ct dis. |
| 10,45,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 8 p ct. | Bombay Bank ... | ½ p ct dis. |
| 750,000 | 250 | 200 | ...... | Bombay City Bank. | 40 per share. |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | 150 | ...... | Bombay Pres. Bank. | 43 p ct dis. |
| 2,020,000 | 200 | 200 | Rs4 ps | Bombay Trading & Banking Association | 34 p ct dis. |
| 2,000,000 | 100 | 100 | ...... | Brokers' Banking Company .. .. | 40 p ct dis. |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | 25 | nil | Central Bank... ... | 35 per share. |
| 800,000 | 200 | 200 | 10 | Chartered Bank of India A. & China. | 15 p ct pm. |
| 800,000 | 200 | 25 | ...... | China Bank ... ... | 4 discount. |
| 750,000 | 250 | 250 | 19 | Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China. | 65 p ct premium |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | 250 | 10 | Commercial Bank... | 50 discount. |
| 1,600,000 | 200 | 200 | 12 | Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ... | Nominal. |
| 1,000,000 | 500 | 500 | 9 | Delhi and London... | 50 p ct pm nm. |
| 625,000 | 250 | 250 | ...... | East Indian Bank ... | 70 p ct dis. |
| 600,000 | 250 | 100 | ...... | Imperial Banking and Trading Co.. | 28 p ct dis. |
| 500,000 | 200 | 200 | ...... | Indian Peninsula London & China Bk. | 65 p ct dis. |
| 200,000 | 100 | 20 | ...... | London & Bombay Bk | 8 p share. |
| 3 750,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 13 | Madras Bank.. .. | 76 p ct pm. |
| ,000,000 | 500 | 250 | 6 p ct. | National Bank of India ... ... ... | 230 per share. |
| 1,500,000 | 250 | 250 | 10 | Oriental Bank Cor. | 92 p ct pm. |
| 600,000 | 200 | 200 | ...... | Royal Bank of India | 75 p ct dis. |
| 750,000 | 200 | 100 | ...... | Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank... | 25 p ct pm nm. |
| ..... | 250 | 100 | ..... | Guzerat Bank ... | 8 dis. |

#### LAND COMPANIES

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,000,000 | 10,000 | 5,000 | ...... | Back Bay Reclamation Co. .. .. | 3,000 p. sh. nom. |
| 1,080,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 80 p s | Elphinstone Land Co. .. .. .. | 700 per share. |
| 1,080,000 | 1,000 | 100 | | New Do... .. .. | 70 per share. |
| 2,000,000 | 10,000 | 4,000 | ... .. | Frere Land Co. .. | 115 per share. |
| 110,000 | 2,000 | 900 | ...... | House and Land Investment Co. .. | 300 per share |
| 1,00,000 | 5,000 | 3,000 | ...... | Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.. | 250 per share. |
| ...... | 2,000 | 1,000 | 25 p s | Port Canning... .. | 400 per share. |
| ...... | 10,000 | 6,000 | ...... | United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.. | 1,300 per share. |

#### SHIPPING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 500,000 | 5,000 | 3,000 | .... | Bombay Ship Co... | No quotations. |
| 260,000 | 2,500 | 2,000 | 26 | Coast and River Steam Nav. Co... | |
| 60,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ...... | Bombay Landing & Shipping Co. .. | 925 per share. |
| 800,000 | 5,000 | 1,500 | .... | Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co. .. | No quotations. |
| 160,000 | 4,000 | 2,500 | .... | Prince of W. Ship Co. | |
| 150,000 | 500 | 500 | .. | Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co. | 225 per share. |
| | | 1,000 | .... | Union Shipping Co. Limited .. .. | No quotations. |
| .... | ..... | 1,000 | ...... | Western India Ship Co. .. .. ... | |

#### FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .... | 400 | 100 | .... | Bengal Credit Mob. | 10 dis. |
| 750,000 | 300 | 100 | Rs4 ps | Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor. .. | 70 p share. |
| 600,000 | 300 | 200 | .... | Bombay Joint Stock Corporation .. | 10 p share. |
| 1200000 | 400 | 100 | ...... | Financial Asso. of India and China. | 16½ dis. |

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 60,000 | 500 | 300 | .... | Bombay Contract and Building Co. | No quotations. |
| 80,000 | 2,000 | 900 | .... | Bonded Warehouse. | |
| 100,000 | 200 | 250 | 15 | Treacher & Co. (Ld.) | |
| ..... | ..... | 250 | .... | Goa Coffee Co. .. | |
| 150,000 | 50 | 50 | .... | Bombay Gas Co. .. | |
| 115,670 | 1,000 | 50 | .... | East India Cotton Agency.. .. | |
| 45,000 | 200 | 100 | .... | Khandeish Farming Co. .. .. .. | |
| 250,000 | 500 | 100 | .... | United Mercantile Trading Co. (Ld.) | |
| 3,500 | 350 | 200 | .... | Bombay Oil Works Co. (Limited) | |
| 30,000 | 1000 | 500 | .... | Victoria Patent Brick Co. (Ld) | |

#### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans .. .. ..Rs. 88
„ „ Sicca „ Loan 1832-33 .. .. .. „ 93
„ „ Co.'s „ „ 1835-36 .. .. ..
„ „ „ „ „ 1842-43 .. .. .. } „ 84½
„ „ „ „ „ 1854-55 .. .. ..
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57 .. .. .. „ 103
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 .. .. .. „ Par.
Five and a half per cent. .. .. .. „ 108½

#### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns each ... ... ... | Rs. 10-2-0 |
| Bank of England Notes ... ... | „ 10 |
| Spanish Dollars ... ... ... | „ 225 |
| Carolus ... ... ... | „ 296 |
| Mexican Dollars ... ... ... | „ 220 |
| German Crowns ... ... ... | „ 210 |
| Five-Franc Pieces ... ... ... | „ 223 |
| Bar Silver .. ... ... ... | „ 106½ |
| Gold Leaf .. ... ... ... | „ 15-4-1 |

#### PRICE CURRENT, 21st May 1866.

| COTTON at Colaba | Per candy. |
|---|---|
| Dhollera .. .. .. .. .. | „ 270 to 275 |
| Bhownuggur and Mowa (New).. .. .. | „ 275 to 2 0 |
| Surat and Broach (New).. .. .. | „ 260 to 265 |
| Porebunder (New).. .. .. .. | „ 215 to 225 |
| Veeraval (New) .. .. .. .. | „ 215 to 225 |
| Khandeish (New) .. .. .. .. | „ 255 to 260 |
| Dharwar (now ready) .. .. .. | „ 310 to 315 |
| Hinghunghaut (New) .. .. .. | „ 300 to 305 |
| Oomrawuttee Ackote (New) .. .. | „ 270 to 275 |

## MILITARY.

### ARRIVALS.—MAY 23.

Birch, Lieut. V., 9th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Ootacamund.

Campbell, Captain, Staff, on leave, from Kurrachee.

Honner, Major General Sir R. W., K.C.B., on leave, from Kurrachee.

Hough, Colonel L. T., H. M.'s 2nd Belooch Regiment, on leave, from Hydrabad.

Lyons, Barrack Master, Barrack Department, from Nuggur.

Knight, Captain, Staff, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

### DEPARTURES.—MAY 23.

Birch, Lieut. V, 9th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Dhoolia.

McConnell, Assistant Surgeon B. C., Medical Department, on sick leave, to England.

Mackenzie, Major A. M., Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

Lyons, Barrack Master, Barrack Department, on duty, to Aden.

Hazzard, Major, 21st Regiment N. I., to Matheran.

## ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 22nd May.

The undermentioned Officers are reported to have passed the required examination in native languages as follows, on the 10th May :—

*Hindoostanee.*

Lieutenant F. W. Joseph, G 14 Royal Artillery; Lieut. J. F. Watting, 45th Foot; Lieut. H. H. Hooke, 45th Foot; Lieut. R. J. L. P. French, general list, attached to 21st N. I.; Lieut. C. S. Strutt, 6th Regiment N. I., attached to 7th Regiment N. I.

*Mahrattee.*

Lieut. F. J. S. Adam, Staff Corps, Adjutant 22nd Regiment N. I.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 21st May :—

Lieut M. F. Wainwright, Invalid Establishment.

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY.
23 Gunga (s) ..................Hanscom ....Suez, May 6.
Cashmere (s) ..................McCorkindale..Calcutta, May 1.
Salsette (s) ..................Parish..........Hongkong, April 29.
Comoria (s) ..................Taunton ..........Calicut, May 14.
Daphne..................Miles ..........Calicut, May 14.

DEPARTURES.

MAY.
23 Canatta..................Huthwaite.....Colombo.
Mahomed Ebram Ally ....Nacoda ......Tuticorin.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
P. & O. Co.'s S. S. *Behar*, Blake, bound to Aden and Suez.
Ship *Col. Ledyard*, C. Wells, bound to Maulmein.
Ship *Atiet Rohoman*, J. Littlepage, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *Western Belle*, Vellintine, bound to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
P. & O. Co.'s S *Delhi*, for China.
S. S. *Penang*, for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.
S. S. *General Outram*, for Malabar Coast.
Ship *Kodabux*, for Calcutta.

NOW READY.

No. VII. OF

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

LIST OF WOOD ENGRAVINGS.
CARTOON—Late Financial Reform.
HALF SHEET—The March of Intellect.
QUARTER SHEET—The Nuisance of the "Noiseless Footfall" of Servants as experienced by Mr. Spoonington and Miss Gushley.
QUARTER SHEET—The Professor of Electro-Biology non-plus'd for once!
The Local before and after Sir G. W.'s resignation.
The Three Borahs.
Mr. P. in I. taking it easy.
A Capital T in perspective for Dave.
And several other Vignettes.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN. SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," Bombay Gazette Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the Bombay Gazette.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, just arrived Overland, a Consignment of YORKSHIRE HAMS, in first-rate condition. To effect an immediate clearance, they will be offered at 12 annas per lb.—weight about 19 to 21 lbs. each. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co,
11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.—NOTICE.—Owing to this being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY, His Excellency the Governor's Band will NOT PLAY in the VICTORIA GARDENS THIS EVENING as usual. F. BROUGHTON,
24th May 1866. Director, Victoria Gardens.

ADVERTISEMENTS for the forthcoming RAILWAY GUIDE and HAND BOOK of INFORMATION for TRAVELLERS should reach this Office not later than the 3rd of June ensuing. It will be published on the 5th, and contain the Monsoon Time Table of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways (published under authority); a list of the various Steam Navigation Companies, with all necessary information concerning them; a List of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Bullock Carts, Bunder Boats, Dhinghies, &c. &c.
*Bombay Gazette* Office, May 24th.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank's Offices, Meadow Street, on THURSDAY the 7th June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of appointing Auditors in the place of A. STEWART, Esq., resigned, in consequence of having joined the Direction of the Bombay Bank, and H. BROOK, Esq., deceased.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 23rd May 1866.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Strongbow*, DIXON, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.
Captain DIXON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 25th May 1866.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Bonded Warehouse Company (Limited) is unavoidably DEFERRED from FRIDAY the 25th May to MONDAY 4th June 1866, when it will be held at the Offices of the Secretaries and Treasurers, 27 Meadow Street, at 3 P. M.
1st. For the purpose of receiving the Report of the Secretaries and Treasurers
2nd. To appoint Directors and Auditors for the ensuing year.
After which an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held to authorise the Secretaries and Treasurers to give a Mortgage upon the properties of the Company.
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office up to 2 P. M. on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, from parties willing to undertake the construction of the following works at Colaba :—
A Sick Cart Shed in the Compound of H. M.'s 4th (King's Own) Regimental Hospital.
A Shed for the Public Followers in the Compound of ditto ditto.
Latrines and Sheds for keeping Dry Earth.
The Plans and Specifications of the works can be seen at the Office of the undersigned, and other particulars learnt on application during the Office hours.
No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender. KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Exec. Engineer's Office, Bombay, 23rd May 1866.

TO LET, 33 BUNGALOWS, as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 on Malabar Hill...... | Rent at Rs. | 300, 450, and 550. |
| 3 on Khambala Hill... | „ | „ 400, 500, and 550. |
| 5 at Colaba ........... | „ | „ 50, 75, 175, 250 and 500. |
| 5 at Mazagon........... | „ | „ 225, 225, 275, 300, and 500. |
| 1 at Byculla ........... | „ | „ 125. |
| 3 at Falkland Road... | „ | „ 180, 200, and 300. |
| 3 at New Foras Road. | „ | „ 275, 300, and 350. |
| 2 at Grant Road ....... | „ | „ 175 and 200. |
| 1 at Tardeo ........... | „ | „ 200. |
| 5 at Bandora Hill...... | „ | „ 40, 130, 150, 200, and 250. |
| 1 at Girgaum sea side. | „ | „ 225. |
| 1 at Khetwady ......... | „ | „ 75 per mensem. |

These are the lowest terms we are authorised to accept, but in some cases they will be reduced if taken on a long lease. Other particulars can be obtained by applying to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

NOTICE.—THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).—At a preliminary Meeting of some of the Shareholders of the London and Bombay Bank and General Financial and Insurance Agency Corporation (Limited) now called or known by the name of "THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK (LIMITED)" held at the Offices of Messrs. CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA and Co. on FRIDAY the 18th instant, it was resolved to call a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Bank resident in Bombay.
The Shareholders of the said Bank are therefore requested to attend a MEETING to be held at the Offices of Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and Co., at No. 9 Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, at two o'clock P. M. on MONDAY the 28th May 1866, to consider very important matters of vital interest to the Shareholders.
Bombay, 19th May 1866.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, who lately traded as a Merchant.

WHEREAS the said KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS is, and has declared himself, unable to pay his Debts, and is desirous that his Estate should be wound up by Trustees in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, Notice is therefore hereby given in pursuance of Section 4 of the said Act, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the said Karsandas Madhavadas will be held at the Office of the said Karsandas Madhavadas at No. 1 Forbes Street on WEDNESDAY the 30th day of May, instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing the following Resolution, namely,—"That the Estate of the said Karsandas Madhavadas ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and that an application be made to the High Court for the purpose." And upon such Resolution being adopted, it is proposed that the Meeting shall proceed—To nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of the said Estate, and to fix the amount or rate of salary or remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of security (if any) to be given by them.—Dated this 23rd day of May 1866.
ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Solicitors for the said Karsandas Madhavadas.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of LIMJEE MANOCKJEE and COWASJEE MANOCKJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, who lately carried on business in Bombay in Partnership as Merchants under the style of Manockjee Limjee and Company.

IN pursuance of Advertisements which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Times of India*, the *Ackbar Sodagur* and the *Jami Jamshed* on the 15th May 1866, and subsequent days, a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Limjee Manockjee and Cowasjee Manockjee was held on TUESDAY the 22nd day of May 1866, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Office of Sir Charles Forbes and Company, Rampart Row West, Bombay, and the following Resolutions were adopted by the Meeting :—
1st. "That Mr. Henry Manisty do take the Chair."
2nd. "That the Estate of Limjee Manockjee and Cowasjee Manockjee, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, lately carrying on business in Bombay in Partnership as Merchants under the Firm of Manockjee Limjee and Company be wound up under the management of Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of Act 28 of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and that an application be made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for that purpose."
3rd. "That A. J. Macdonald, Esquire, of the Firm of Sir Charles Forbes and Company, J. M. Somerville, Esquire, and Hormusjee Jehanghier, Esquire, be nominated Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate, and that their remuneration be two and a half per cent. upon the monies realised by them and passing through their hands, the same to be divided equally amongst them, and that no security be given by such Trustees. H. MANISTY, Chairman.
Bombay, 23rd May 1866.

## POSTAL NOTICES.

### CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer, will be closed THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A.M. on the 25th idem.

### CALENDAR——MAY 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Full Moon, Tuesday ... ... ...29th 6h. 9m. P.M.

| Days | Dates. | Sundays, Festivals, &c. | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn. | Even. | Evening Gun. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | h. m. | h. m | h. m. | h. m. | |
| Thurs. | 24 | Birth of Queen Victoria. | 5 24 | 6 29 | 7 5 | 7 35 | 22nd May 1866. Time 9h. 3m. 31s. 7. |
| Fri. | 25 | Mars rises at 3-1 A.M. | 5 24 | 6 29 | 8 6 | 8 39 | |
| Sat. | 26 | Venus sets at 8h. 19m. P.M | 5 24 | 6 30 | 8 54 | 9 19 | |
| Sun. | 27 | Trinity Sunday. | 5 24 | 6 30 | 9 38 | 9 58 | |
| Mon. | 28 | Mercury rises at 5-1 A.M. | 5 23 | 6 30 | 10 17 | 10 36 | |
| Tues. | 29 | Day breaks at 4-42 A.M. | 5 23 | 6 31 | 10 53 | 11 12 | |
| Wed. | 30 | Venus passes 1° 0' N. of Uranus at 5-14 P.M. | 5 23 | 6 31 | 11 29 | 11 47 | |

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Five lines and under ..........................Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each ............ „ 0 6

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### LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ADEN | May 11 | KURRACHEE | May 19 |
| AGRA | May 17 | LAHORE | May 16 |
| ALLAHABAD | May 18 | LONDON | April 26 |
| AUSTRALIA | Mar. 24 | MAURITIUS | April 18 |
| ALEXANDRIA | April 26 | MADRAS | May 18 |
| BANGALORE | May 19 | MALTA | April 23 |
| CALCUTTA | May 16 | MEERUT | May 18 |
| CAPE | Mar. 15 | OOTACAMUND | May 17 |
| CEYLON | May 16 | OUDH | May 16 |
| COCHIN | May 15 | PENANG | May |
| DELHI | May 17 | PUNJAUB | May 13 |
| FRANCE | April 19 | SUEZ | May 6 |
| HONGKONG | April 29 | SINGAPORE | May 7 |

# The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1866.

THERE has not probably been an Act of the British Legislature during recent years which has given rise to more dogmatic and uncompromising discussion than the Bank Charter Act of 1844; and its recent suspension—the third since it became law—will stimulate the discussion that has scarcely slept during the twenty years that have elapsed since it was piloted through the Legislature by that most distinguished of modern statesmen—Sir Robert Peel. Currency philosophers, according to their respective currency theories, have been loud in praise of the Act or equally loud in its condemnation. By the former class it is declared to be a measure wisely conceived, right in theory, and one whose principle is absolutely essential to give stability to the monetary system of England and to impart confidence therein to the English public. By its opponents it is declared to be the author of a series of unprecedented irregularities in the money market, at one time engendering excessive speculation when supplies of money are plentiful; and at another, when money is scarce, fostering the pressure into the extremity of a panic by the mere necessary operation of its inflexible and rigid provisions. Those who denounce the Act as the author, more or less, of all our commercial evils, can point to two arbitrary suspensions of its provisions by the Privy Council, and they can now point to a third, each suspension relieving both the pressure and the panic; and it is settling down as an article of faith in the commercial mind at home, that at every severe strain in the English money market, the like violent and irregular remedy must be adopted. The third suspension of the Bank Charter Act naturally suggests an enquiry into the theory of banking on which it is founded, and an examination of the various conflicting theories which it has elicited; but this would lead us far from our present object, which is rather to present to those of our readers who may not be familiar with the Act some account of its objects and intentions, to prepare them to understand the bearings of the recent crisis in England and the effect of the suspension of the Act by the English Government.

The Bank Charter Act was passed to regulate the issue of notes by the Bank of England; and by other Banks which in 1844 possessed the privilege of issuing notes. As the Act calculates upon the final establishment of the Bank of England as the sole Bank of Issue, by a gradual extinction of the country Banks of Issue, and as the suspension of the Act does not apply to them, our attention is necessarily confined to that great national institution through whose agency the monetary transactions of the country are chiefly conducted. Previous to 1844, the Bank of England might issue as many notes as it pleased, and it kept no special fund to ensure that these notes would be at all times convertible into cash. Depositors and note-holders were paid out of the one common fund, and both stood on exactly the same footing as creditors of the Bank, neither having any certainty of payment except what the excellence of the management guaranteed, and neither having preference over the other. The Act of 1844, by creating a separate department for the issue of notes, has provided a fund out of which all notes issued by the Bank of England may be paid on demand, and in this and its consequences lies the great characteristic feature of the Act. The issue department was entirely separated from the mere banking or business department, and the persons to whom the Bank issued its notes were thus assured that, whatever might be the banking fortunes of the institution, however bad the management might become, even in the face of the Bank's insolvency, and though depositors should lose every farthing they had entrusted to the Bank, there was a sum specially set apart out of which their notes would be paid instantly in full. To those unversed in monetary science, this may seem a very hard arrangement as regards the depositors, but there are far-reaching considerations fencing about the scheme which Parliament adopted, and which, amid restless agitation, it has not yet seen fit to repeal. The truly logical manner of viewing the issue department of the Bank of England is to regard it as a State department worked through the agency of the Bank of England, and under this view the supposed hardship to depositors disappears. Depositors deal with the Bank as a trading institution; note-holders deal with the Bank as agent of the State, and it may be noticed that the Government of India, in adapting the English system of Banking to this country, have accepted the logic of the position and boldly put their own name upon the paper currency they have introduced. But in either view the Act provides for the instantaneous convertibility of the note into cash, and the question remains—Of what does this special fund so provided consist? When Sir Robert Peel undertook to remodel the Banking system of England, it happened that the State was owing to the Bank a sum of fourteen millions sterling; and the Bank was therefore authorised to issue notes to the public to that amount, the securities it held from the State being reckoned a sufficient guarantee of the solvency of the note. These notes were at least solvent so long as the State remained solvent; although it is quite a possible thing that the debt due by the State to the Bank would be repayable to the general funds of the Bank in the event of the Bank's insolvency, and be thus available to the general creditors in common with the note-holders. The Act, however, contemplated neither the insolvency of the State nor the insolvency of the Bank, and to all intents and purposes the holders of the notes issued on the fourteen millions sterling of Government debt may regard themselves as secured against contingencies. That sum of fourteen millions is the maximum amount for which the Bank can issue notes without an equivalent of gold. Every note it issues beyond that, must be only in exchange for coin or bullion to be deposited with it; and on the other hand with every issue of coin or bullion to the public it is bound to contract its notes in circulation. Leaving out of view, therefore, the notes representing the State debt, every note issued by the Bank of England is covered by bullion buried in its vaults, so that the Bank is in a condition at any moment to pay off its notes. Thus the note circulation of the Bank rises and falls in exact conformity with the exports and imports of the precious metals. As its stock of gold increases in its vaults and its note circulation consequently extends, interest falls, and speculation and trade are stimulated; as its stock diminishes, the Bank rate rises, and if the drain continues upon its bullion, the circulation is, by the inflexible requirements of the Act, contracted and money becomes so scarce, that a pressure and a panic may ensue. Previous to the Act of 1844, the directors, in virtue of their power of issuing notes without limit and without regard to the bullion in their possession, continued to issue notes upon the mere credit of the Bank in times of pressure and panic, and so long as the public had faith in the soundness of the Bank, the assistance thus rendered mitigated, in a great measure, the severity of a crisis. The suspension of the Act simply means that this old power of issuing notes upon the credit of the Bank and without having a reserve of bullion in its possession to cash them in the event of a run by the note-holders, has been restored to the directors. Bank of England notes being a legal tender, hoarding of notes prevails to a wide extent by joint stock and private bankers and others during every panic, so that large numbers are withdrawn from circulation for a time. It is evident that the panic must abate when the Bank is reinvested with the unrestricted power of issuing notes, and so long as Englishmen have faith in its solvency. The phenomena of the present panic in London are not yet before us, but the telegram of yesterday, announcing that it is subsiding, is the natural sequel to the enlarged power of action which has been temporarily granted to the directors.

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WE regret to announce the death of Lieutenant St. John Charles Shaw, of the Royal Artillery, at Chindwara, Central Provinces, on the 12th instant, from injuries received when out shooting a panther, the beast when wounded having turned on him and mauled him so severely, that he died from the effects of these wounds. The deceased officer was a general favourite, and is deeply regretted. He belonged to one of the batteries of Artillery stationed at Kamptee.

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MR. TEMPLE, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, was expected to return to Nagpore this week, and is to be entertained at dinner by the Nagpore Club.

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A LETTER from Peshawur, says the *Pioneer*, informs us that a subadar, a havildar, two naicks, and two sepoys of the 24th Regiment N. I., have been placed in arrest on suspicion of being concerned in writing an anonymous letter to Major General Haly, C. B., Commanding Peshawur Division.

The letter contains charges against the commanding and other officers of incompetency and favouritism, and against the adjutant of bribery and corruption and abuse of sepoys. It also contains gross charges of so shocking a nature, that we cannot reveal them to the public. These are against Colonel Holroyd, Lieutenant Newbury, the subadar major, and several other native officers and men.

The case has been sent up to the Commander-in-Chief, and is now under His Excellency's consideration.

We hope that the accused parties may be made an example of, brought to trial, and, on conviction, severely punished. This is the more necessary, as of late, we understand, that more than one anonymous petition or letter has been received from native regiments by the Commander-in-Chief and the administrative military officers, containing unfounded complaints and charges against the European officers.

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THE *Overland Mail* :—The meeting of the London and Bombay Bank and General Financial and Insurance Agency Corporation, held yesterday, (25th ult.) was further adjourned till the 9th of May. It was explained that there are some discrepancies in the acconnts, which will be set right by the auditors before the next meeting.

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THE same :—At the meeting yesterday (25th ult.) of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, the directors' report was not adopted, an amendment being carried in favour of its being referred back to them, with a view to additional information being given respecting the heavy losses sustained by the bank. The shareholders wish a second report, containing the names of the persons and firms through whom the bank has suffered so severely, to be presented at another meeting to be held in a month. The chairman explained that the present board were not responsible for the losses, all of them having arisen before they undertook office.

## LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

*Subscription Telegram.*

WE are indebted to a European firm of good standing for the following telegram :—

LONDON, 14TH MAY, 11-40 A.M.

The panic is subsiding.
Cotton market improved.
Large sales. [No quotations given.]

*By Indian Telegraph.*

MADRAS, 23RD MAY.

Govt. Securities. { Fives and a half, 8½ pm.
Fives 2½ premium.
Fours 13 discount }
Document Bills 2s. 1½d.
Dead Weight £1.
Light Freight £1 10s. to £2.
Cotton £1 10s. to £2.
Interest on Loans 11 per cent. Money Market well supplied.
40 inch Grey Shirtings 7 lbs. Rs. 7-4.
No. 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle, Rs. 5-8 Rs. 5-12.

## ENGLISH NEWS TO THE 26TH APRIL.

THE B. and B. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Gunga*, Captain Hanscom, arrived from Suez about half past 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, which port she left on the 6th inst. at 6 P. M., and Aden on the 14th at 3 P. M. By this opportunity we have received English papers of the above date. She brought the following passengers :—

*From Suez.*
Mr. and Miss Miller, Mr. P. Hanevety,
Mr. D. McGill, Mrs. P. Patrossolo.

### HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

*(From the Overland Mail, April 26.)*

THE debate on the Reform Bill is not yet concluded. It has lasted six nights, and is expected to continue for two more It is believed that the prospects of the bill passing the second reading have not improved by the delay.

Eight members—seven Liberals and one Conservative—have been unseated by election committees :—Messrs. Young (Helstone), Morley and Clifton (Nottingham), Westropp (Bridgwater), Schneider and Fenwick (Lancaster), and Sir H. Hoare and Mr. Labouchere (Windsor).

The Qualification for Offices Abolition Bill has been read a second time in the House of Lords without opposition.

The bill for enabling Dissenters to obtain University Fellowship has passed through committee in the House of Commons by 203 to 186 votes.

The One Thousand Guineas Stakes has been won by Repulse, and the Chester Cup by Dalby.

Prussia, in reply to an Austrian proposal for mutual disarmament, states that she will disarm if Austria sets the example.

The Austrian forces in Venetia are being put on a war footing. Military preparations continue to take place in Italy. Two Italian diplomatists are in Vienna, with what object is not known.

The session of the French Corps Legislatif has been prorogued till the 21st December.

The Porte has protested against the election of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern as Hospodar of Roumania, and the Great Powers will, it is believed, support the protest.

The United States House of Representatives has followed the example of the Senate in passing the Civil Rights Bill over the President's veto. It is rumoured that the President will attempt to resist the action of Congress through the supreme court.

The Radical party are said to be preparing an impeachment of President Johnson.

Rumours are again current that Jefferson Davis will shortly be brought to trial.

The Fenians are again exciting uneasiness in British North America, and an attack on New Brunswick is apprehended. It is stated, however, that the American Government will prevent any organised expedition leaving the United States.

The new Brunswick Ministry has resigned in consequence of the action of Parliament favouring confederation.

Among the deaths reported during the week are those of Mr. C. V. Phillips, Bengal Civil Service Retired, General G. P. Higginson, Rear-Admiral Basden, Sir F. A. Roe, and Mrs. Thomas Carlyle.

There is no change of importance in the money market. The demand has been steady.

*(From the Home News, April 25.)*

THE general impression that the Report of the Jamaica Commissioners will be unfavourable to Governor Eyre, at least on the Gordon case, heightens the strong interest with which it is looked for. But there are other problems of greater importance which it is expected to solve; and one of them is the amount of power, and, by consequence, of responsibility, hereafter to be placed in the hands of Colonial Governors. To rule a colony through a period of fierce, revolutionary excitement, is one thing; to investigate afterwards judicially and in cold blood the acts done under such circumstances, is another thing. This distinction should be kept in view, not only now in reference to Jamaica, but always in reference to distant settlements. If local governments are not permitted to feel that their proceedings on sudden emergencies will be judged with large allowances by the authorities at home, it will become a matter of no small difficulty to maintain tranquility, and to secure the due administration of justice even in times of peace. Let such a population as that of Jamaica get a notion into their heads that the imperial power is their friend, and that they may at all times be sure of having it on their side against the local government, whom it is their instinct to distrust and oppose, and the chance of controlling them by ordinary constitutional means is at an end. None can decide this so well as the people who are on the spot, and who alone are able to estimate the true nature and force of the pressure upon them. We have seen this very result take place in the case of Jamaica. The negroes would have it that the Queen had sent over Sir H. Storks to take their part, and to punish Eyre for his conduct to them; and so thoroughly satisfied were they, that they were going to have everything their own way, that they seized upon land which did not belong to them, and would not give it up till they were compelled to do so at the point of the bayonet. It is above all things necessary to support the local authority, a principle which we need not insist upon as being especially applicable to India. Of course when the spirit of the constitution has been violated, or despotic measures have been put into force without justification, the public interests should be distinctly vindicated; but such cases are of rare occurrence, and care should be taken to make it known that the offence and its punishment are alike exceptional.

THE Fenians are again menacing the British provinces. It seems that they are making demonstrations against New Brunswick by way of a feint to cover the real object of attack, which is still believed to be Canada. They have crowded into Eastport, Maine, where they have armed vessels; and the government of Canada has received information of an intended raid on the Niagara frontier. In addition to these disturbing incidents, we learn that Fenianism has broken out in Canada, and that at Toronto the President of an Hibernian Society and some of his companions have been arrested. There is not much, however, to be alarmed at in these indications of hostility. British gunboats are watching the undeveloped invaders, and will give a good account of them wherever they appear.

The President of the United States has ordered an adequate naval force into the fishing grounds to protect American interests. The termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, by re-opening the old dissensions, has rendered this step necessary; but we are far from thinking that it will lead to any unpleasant results. On the contrary, we believe it to be much more likely to end in negotiations for a renewal of the Treaty.

### GENERAL SUMMARY.

*(From the Overland Mail, April 26.)*

THE leading topic of discourse is still the Reform question, or rather, the prospects of the Russell-Gladstone Government as affected thereby. The monster debate still drags its slow length along, and we are still to have two more nights of hard speaking. The general impression is that the conflict will be brought to a close on Friday night, or rather, on Saturday morning; with what result will, in all probability, be telegraphed to India before the arrival of these sheets. It has been the policy of the Opposition to protract the discussion. They calculated on finding a potential friend and ally in Time, and they have not been disappointed. The chapter of accidents has been all in their favour; and the Government have been doomed to see, day after day, the majority upon which they had calculated growing "small by degrees and beautifully less," until the race has become an exciting neck-to-neck affair, and bets are coming to be made in even money. It is not that the debate itself has in any way affected the probabilities of the issue. Members of Parliament are never convinced by the logic or swayed by the eloquence of their opponents. But during a debate, spread over not merely days, but weeks, parliamentary accidents are many—especially when Election Committees are sitting. At such a time as this, when the most sanguine supporters of Government scarcely dare to hope that the majority will reach a double figure, it is terrible to see friend after friend unseated and lost to the cause. But so it has been of late. Government have lost two seats at Nottingham; two at Lancaster; two at Windsor; and one at Helstone—besides those which have been previously announced; and it is not improbable that the next two days may witness further disasters. The excitement, therefore, increases every hour; it is very much like the excitement in the sporting world on the eve of a great race or an "international" prize-fight. Everything else is swallowed up by it.

Of course, at such a time people are speculating not only as to the division and its numerical results, but with respect to the after-growth of consequences. Will Ministers be content with a bare majority? Will they consent to carry on the affairs of the country after being thus damaged by a victory so much like a defeat? And if they resign, who is to take their places? All sorts of reports—more or less absurd—have been in circulation. Among these may be noticed one of the effect that a new conservative Government will be formed under the leadership of Lord Stanley—that Lord Derby will hold a seat in the Cabinet, as Lord Lansdowne did, without office; that Mr. Disraeli will be raised to the Upper House, with the seals of the Foreign Office, &c. Another story is that if the Government obtain a majority, but a very small one, Lord Russell and Mr. Gladstone will resign, and that some of the remaining members of the Ministry will form a coalition with some of the more liberal members of the Conservative; but coalitions are always externally unpopular and internally impracticable, and are seldom, therefore, otherwise than short-lived. As to the notion of a Stanley Ministry, there are grave doubts as to the practicability of the arrangement referred to above; for Lord Stanley, with many high statesmanlike qualities, is, perhaps, of all the eminent men of the day, the least fitted for the position of a party-leader. He is not a popular man, and he is never likely to be popular. He is a man without familiar surroundings. He is cold, grave, and reserved, and seems to live in a state of complete isolation. His character and standing may best be described by saying that they are precisely the reverse of those of the late Lord Palmerston. The latter was formed for a party-leader; whilst Lord Stanley is not endowed by nature with one single attribute to qualify him for such a post. He belongs rather to the class of philosophic statesmen who dwell apart—whose carefully prepared speeches are admirable compositions full of thought—but who has none of those lighter popular everyday qualities, those little social graces and amenities, so essential to the successful leadership of a party and the manager of the House of Commons. In these qualities it was held that Mr Gladstone was deficient; but the success which has attended his appearance in a new character is a matter of general observation, and even at the worst he was a man of a frank cheery nature in comparison with the heir of the great house of Derby. It is difficult, indeed, to forecast the result of the break-up of the present Government; but it is not to be disguised that the chances of such an event have greatly increased during the past week.

It is generally at the beginning and at the end of a protracted debate that the most important speeches are delivered. Those which occupy the middle nights are often little more than puffings; and the interest which they excite is comparatively slight. Mr. Bright, however, has spoken during the week; but with less than his wonted effect. He was suffering under a severe cold and hoarseness, which impeded his delivery, and on the whole the speech was a disappointment to those who had expected to hear a great effort of Parliamentary oratory. As Mr. Lowe moved the adjournment of the debate on Monday night he will commence the fight this evening. He may, perhaps, be answered by the Attorney-General who has not yet spoken. A complaint has been made that the younger members of the House have not yet had opportunities of ventilating their eloquence. So it is possible that a chance may be afforded to one or two of them in the course of to-night's debate. The closing speeches of Disraeli and Gladstone are anticipated with no common interest.

Though the result of the election inquiries has been disastrous to Government, inasmuch as it has considerably diminished their working majority, it assuredly ought to assist the argument in favour of an extension of the franchise. Purity of election has been abundantly shown to be an unattained good. There is evidently no safety in paucity of numbers or in the social position of electors. *The Times* this morning—adverse as the admission is to Mr. Lowe's doctrine—says that "no class of constituency and no stratum of society appears to be wholly free from the taint. In the course of these inquiries several persons holding a social position above the natural level of bribery have openly confessed to selling their votes, and there is reason to believe that a corresponding advance has taken place in the average price of seats." This is certainly very disheartening, and we really do not see what is to be done to persuade electors that their votes are not marketable commodities so long as there are people willing to purchase them. The evil is likely to increase with the increase of wealth so long as the House of Commons is regarded as the "first club in the kingdom," there will be found men to pay highly for the privilege of admission. It has been proved that the social position of an elector is no standard of corruptibility, but it is more difficult to corrupt a large than a small body of electors, and wholesale corruption is more likely to be found out.

THE uneasy feeling which had been for some time gaining ground in England, with regard to the probabilities of an European war—a feeling which has very observably influenced all the monetary affairs of the kingdom—reached its height at the end of last week, when the *Times*, in a leading article, written in that strain of half-reserve which implies more than it expresses, and carries weight in proportion to the amount of caution observable in it, as though the writer *could* say more if he would, announced that the Austrian Minister had been withdrawn from Berlin. This article appeared on Saturday; and on Monday morning the public were informed that the *Times* had been hoaxed by a fabricated Foreign Office letter. Since that time, hostile appearances have become less threatening and alarming. Though it cannot be said that the storm has blown over, there is at present something of a lull, and there is at least room to hope that Austria and Prussia may settle their differences without the arbitrament of the sword. They have agreed to disarm; but some doubts are expressed as to whether this will be carried out in good faith. The peculiar position of Austria with regard to her Italian provinces naturally exposes her to suspicion. Whether Prussia did or did not enter into negotiations for a treaty offensive and defensive with Italy, there were reasonable grounds of alarm on the side of Austria, for it is not to be doubted that Italy has long been looking for her opportunity of recovering the Venetian provinces, and that the rupture between Austria and Prussia was regarded as a fitting opportunity for energetic action. This, of course, compelled Austria to put her establishments in her Italian provinces on a war footing. Everything is to be ready by the 1st of May. All soldiers on furlough have been recalled, and it is stated that there is to be a grand concentration of troops in Rovigo. Of course it is the policy of Italy in these circumstances to endeavour to foment the dispute between Austria and Prussia. We are not surprised, therefore, that the "inspired" Italian journals declare that in thus arming, Austria seeks only a pretext for violating her agreement with Prussia. "Prussia," it is said, "much more than Italy, should at once direct her attention to the Austrian armaments in Venetia." All this is very intelligible. Austria knows that, in this respect, her movements are liable, if not to misconstruction, to misrepresentation. We may, therefore, readily believe the statement contained in a telegram of yesterday from Vienna that the Austrian Cabinet has addressed a circular despatch to Prussia and the other European Powers, informing them that the Austrian armaments are rendered necessary by the proceedings of the Italian Government. The telegram adds,—"The despatch at the same time declares that Austria, relying upon the word of the Prussian king, considers any measures of defence against Prussia to be unnecessary." But there may still be cause for uneasiness respecting the probabilities of another war between Austria and Italy, though these probabilities are greatly diminished, if it be, as we can readily believe, true that the Emperor of the French has declared that he will in no way assist Italy in any aggressive operations against the provinces of the Empire of Austria. The financial embarrassments of Italy would, *primâ facie*, seem to be another very strong argument in favour of the continuance of peace. But an acute writer in last night's *Pall Mall Gazette* observes that "it is conceivable that the Italian Government might find a war bearing every promise of success a financial relief. The enthusiasm it would evoke might lead the people to accept fresh taxation; nor would war itself involve the usual increase of expenditure to a State which has already a nominal army of some 400,000 men. In truth, the Italian military establishment is a war establishment, and there is every prospect of its continuing so while the Venetian question remains unsolved. A victorious peace would admit of the first disarmament that the Italian kingdom has known."

IN the last budget of intelligence from America, there is at least one item which will be perused with interest by Englishmen in all parts of the world. It is now stated that the American Government are determined to take a decided course with respect to aggressive Fenian movements directed against British possessions "I am happy," say the *Times'* correspondent at Washington, "to be able to inform you, on the highest authority, that orders have been given by the Government of a nature to prevent any organized expedition of Fenians setting out for Canada or anywhere else. The Government is desirous of avoiding coming into conflict with the Fenians as long as it possibly can, but it will not suffer any violation of the laws of neutrality to be attempted. Measures have been taken to carry out this intention of the Government, and I believe that Mr. Stanton and one other member of the Cabinet were alone in opposing this course. Mr. Stanton would let the Fenians make war how they pleased, and even give them help, so intense is his bitterness towards England on account of its alleged violation of neutrality during the late war. But the Cabinet is controlled by wiser men, and the American Government will do what is right as soon as the Fenians give it sufficient cause to interfere." Meanwhile, it is stated that the Fenians are again making "mysterious movements" in the direction of the Canadian frontier; but if the information of the writer above quoted be correct, there can be no doubt of the result.

*(From the Overland Mail, April 26.)*

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT A BLAST FURNACE.—A fearful occurrence took place a few days since, near Wolverhampton. Thomas Snape, aged nineteen, was on duty as the "keeper" of a blast furnace at Deepfield, assisted by John Gardner, aged eighteen, and Joseph Swift, aged thirty-seven. The furnace contained four tons of molten iron, and an equal amount of cinders, and ought to have been run out at 7.30 P.M. But Snape and his mates, engaged in talking and drinking, neglected their duty, and in the meantime, the iron rose in the furnace until it reached a pipe wherein water was contained. Just as the men had stripped, and were proceeding to tap the furnace, the water in the pipe, converted into steam, burst down its front and let loose on them the molten metal, which instantaneously consumed Gardner; Snape, terribly burnt, and mad with pain, leaped into the canal, and then ran home and fell dead on the threshold; Swift survived to reach the hospital, where he died too.

THE *Times* has been the victim, during the past week, of a singular "hoax." The public were startled on Saturday by an announcement in the first leading article of the *Times* that at a council held on the previous day at Schonbrunn the Emperor of Austria and Count Mensdorff, against the advice of some other Ministers, resolved to withdraw the Austrian ambassador from Berlin; that the Prussian ambassador at Vienna had been informed of this intention, and would probably take his departure; and that the Austrian general had been ordered to withdraw the forces under his command from Holstein. What made these statements the more singular was, that the latest telegrams received from the Continent through the ordinary channels were of a decidedly pacific character, and hence the public were considerably puzzled. On Monday, however, the mystery was solved by the publication in the *Times* of the following announcement, that the whole affair was a cruel hoax :—"The authority for these statements was a letter, purporting to have been written by the nephew and private secretary of Lord Clarendon, which reached us in an envelope with the impressed stamp of the royal arms, and with a well-executed forgery of Lord Clarendon's signature, as if to ratify the letter of his private secretary. The letter arrived so late as to render it difficult to verify its authenticity, even if there had been anything in its appearance or in the information it contained to excite suspicion. It has been for many years, and under many administrations, the practice of the Foreign Office to forward for publication intelligence of urgent public interest. Such letters are generally written by the private secretary of the Minister, and verified by his signature on the envelope. In this case, though on subsequent examination the impressed stamp has been found not to bear the words 'Foreign Office,' the envelope is of the usual official character, and the impressed stamp is that of the royal arms. The letter was a forgery. No such despatch has been received at the Foreign Office, no such letter had been written at the direction of Lord Clarendon, the signatures of Mr. Lister and of Lord Clarendon were forged, and the envelope had been purloined. We were, in fact, the victims of what in some venial matters would be called a hoax, but what, were such important interests are concerned, is little less than a crime. Lord Clarendon, will, we are assured, take means to discover if any subordinate in his department has betrayed his trust, and we need not assure our readers that we shall spare no pains to bring to justice the author of such a fraud upon ourselves and the public."

IT will be recollected that on the Sunday preceding the recent Volunteer review at Brighton, Lord Ranelagh and Captain Norton, late of the 2nd Life Guards, pommelled one another in public on the esplanade of that town, in prosecution of a private feud which those gallant officers have been carrying on for some time past. The following paragraph in connection with that "difficulty" appeared in the *Morning Post* the other day :—"In reference to the recent affair between Lord Ranelagh and Captain Norton (2nd Life Guards) we understand, upon good authority, that the gallant captain has taken his departure for Calais, where he is awaiting the arrival of Mr. Stephen C. Price (late of the 72nd Highlanders), in consequence of remarks made by that gentleman on Captain Norton's conduct at Brighton."

A submarine tunnel, it is asserted, is seriously contemplated between Calais and Dover. Last week a perfect brigade of geometricians and naval men went down to study the possibility of carrying out this project. Levels were taken, plans drawn, &c., under the direction of M. Thome de Gamond. A special commission appointed by the Emperor made a report some years ago, in which the feasibility of the project was affirmed, inasmuch as the submarine rocks of which the straits are formed offer no serious obstacle to its realization. M. Gamond has, it is stated, half convinced the Emperor of the practicability of the scheme, and it is by the Emperor's orders that he is now verifying the plans he presented.

THE *Athenæum* states that the Board of Trade is once more busy with the great question of a Copyright Treaty with the United States. Statistics are being prepared for the use of our Minister at Washington, and there is a reasonable hope that Mr. Johnson's Cabinet will listen to a fair explanation of our English rights. In America, public opinion is advancing rapidly towards a condition favourable to a fair hearing. A memorial is now lying before Congress, praying for a full consideration of the matter, signed, among others, by William Cullen Bryant, James Russell Lowell, Jared Sparks, Parke Godwin, Robert C. Winthrop, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Bayard Taylor, N. P. Willis, George Washington Greene, Henry W. Longfellow, John G. Whittier, Oliver Wendell Holmes, J. Austin Allibone, E. P. Whipple, Frederick Law Olmsted. Mr. Charles Sumner, who fourteen years ago presented a similar memorial, signed by Washington Irving, Fennimore Cooper, W. H. Prescott, and others, has charge of this petition, and of the interests which grow out of it. It is understood that he will be strongly supported in Congress.

## PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

### THE DEBATE ON THE REFORM BILL.

*(From the Overland Mail, April 26.)*

THE debate on the second reading of the Representation of the People Bill has extended over six nights, and will, it is expected, be continued for two more before the House proceeds to a division. The discussions are now becoming somewhat tedious, as the arguments on either side appear to be all expended, and many of the speakers merely reproduce what has already been said by some one else. The following is a summary of the progress of the debate since our last publication :—

On Thursday the debate was resumed by Mr. Graham, the member for Glasgow, who strongly supported the measure. He opposed the amendment as destructive of Reform, for which reason, he said, it was supported by the Opposition; and he defended the working classes from the charges of selfishness, venality, and improvidence. The complaint, he said, was not of too much Reform, but of too little; not that the unwelcome little stranger which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had brought into the world was not a proper child of Liberal opinions, but that the right hon. gentleman had not been brought to bed of twins. The Egyptian midwives on the other side of the House only clamoured for twins, however, in order that they might destroy both the infants at their birth. As to the statistics, which had been the bone of so much contention, he would apply to them a well-known rhyme, "Multiplication is vexation"—that was the bill for extending the borough franchise—"division's quite as bad"—that referred to the division of his bill by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; "the rule of three perplexes me"—that was his right hon. friend's sum; "and fractions"—that was the infinitesimal portion of the Liberal party which would support the amendment—"drive me mad."

Lord Elcho followed on the other side, and censured the precipitancy with which the bill had been introduced, and the "wild sentimentalism" with which it was advocated, as well as the habit the supporters of the bill had fallen into of endeavouring to damage the Opposition by all kinds of groundless accusations. In reference to his own position on this question he reminded the House that he had voted for Lord Derby's Reform Bill, when, but for the great bulk of the Liberal party, the question would have been settled; and, adverting to a remark of Lord Russell at the recent meeting of the Liberal party, he explained his motives for desiring to move for a commission, and stated that he communicated his views at length to a member of the Cabinet soon after Lord Palmerston's death. He denied that he was actuated with hostility to the Government, and complained strongly of Earl Russell's reference to him after he had drawn up and placed at the disposal of the Government a paper which had led to the collection of the Government statistics. He described the arguments in favour of the bill to be simply three—defamation of opponents, fear of constituencies, and fealty to party. In noticing the abuse which had been showered on supporters of the amendment, he mentioned that he and Mr. Lowe, when in office together under Lord Aberdeen, had agreed to go out and vote against the 6*l* franchise as soon as the bill of that Government got into committee. He accused the Chancellor of the Exchequer of having previously opposed a proposal to lower the borough franchise—a reduction which he now supported. As far, therefore, as the want of consistency was concerned, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Lowe might very well pair off together. He asserted that he was maintaining a conscientious course, and proceeded : "But then we are reproached with being Adullamites—(a laugh)—and it is said that we have retired into this cave of Adullam because we are discontented. (Hear, hear) Now, speaking for my own part—I have no right to speak for others—I believe we are discontented—(cheers and laughter)—but not in the sense imputed to us by my hon. friend the member for Birmingham. We are dissatisfied with the tyranny of our Saul (Mr. Gladstone) sitting on the Treasury benches, supported by his armour-bearer (Mr. Bright) who sits behind me. (Laughter.) This it is, sir, and no improper motive, which has driven us into this cave, where we are, I can assure the House, a most happy family, daily, I may say hourly, increasing in number and in strength—(cheers)—and where we shall remain until we go forth to deliver Israel from oppression. (Renewed cheers and laughter.) Another motive which has been brought to bear with great force on members to induce them to vote for the bill, is the mean motive of the fear of their constituents. The screw has been put on by the Secretary of the Treasury and by others, to induce recalcitrant members to take a course contrary to their consciences. It has been applied in some cases with extreme vigour, but I do not know a more pitiable spectacle than that presented by my right hon. friend the member for Gateshead (cheers), who, having been submitted to this torturing process, now lies on the floor of this House a crumpled mass, wrung and dislocated, and morally out of joint. (Cheers and laughter.) With respect to this question of the fear of constituencies, the choice seems to rest between one or two alternatives—the choice preferred by Burke, and that made by the hon. member for Gateshead; the choice between, as I have heard it said, a cave and a hut—(cheers and laughter)—between Adullam and Gateshead—(cheers)—and I cannot doubt the alternative, which all independent men will prefer, if this screw is turned on them by any of those persons who are in the habit of manipulating that instrument. My opinion when I arrived at the close of my hon. friend's speech was that, however valuable and useful his services might have been in digging Assyrian antiquities out of the sand—('Oh, oh!')—let me not be misunderstood, no man is more ready than I am to do honour to my hon. friend for the signal service which he has done this country, for his labours in this respect; but he is, nevertheless, not the person whom I should like to call to my aid to pick out of the mud a bill which the Government have, as I think, so perversely prosecuted." (Cheers.) He denied that this Parliament was pledged to Reform by speakers on behalf of the Government last session. It was said that the working classes were composed of all shades of opinions, but from the speeches of their leaders, the avowed declarations of their trades' unions, they were unanimous in holding that the effect of reforms would be a regulation of labour and wages. He objected to class legislation, whether it was territorial, monetary, or commercial. They were not merely legislating for the present, but for all time; and, believing that they had not sufficient information to guide them, he should always object to legislating in the dark and in this fragmentary manner. He should support the amendment, for there had not been the faintest attempt to answer the argument of Lord Stanley. He commented in sarcastic terms on the pitiable spectacle exhibited by the honourable baronet the member for Gateshead, and reminded him of the words of Burke with respect to the independence of members. He contended that it was a false fealty to party which led a man to vote for the bill against his conscience, asserting that the bulk of the Liberal party agreed in private with him, and would give but a sulky and compulsory allegiance to the Government, and that when they had made it all "square" with their constituents they would take every opportunity of tripping up the bill in committee. He predicted that the moderate Liberals would hereafter thank Lord Grosvenor for saving the party, urged the House not to adopt a policy which would Americanise our institutions, and set up in their stead a democratic tyranny; and conjured them not to unmoor the constitution of those islands from its strong fastenings in the past, and its safe anchorage in the present, and leave it to drift 2,000 miles to the West.

Sir W. Hutt defended himself from what he termed "the vulgar and malicious" misrepresentations which had been set afloat with reference to the amendment of which he had given notice. He denied that in giving notice of that amendment he desired to attack or obstruct the Government or to play the part of catspaw to the anti-reforming monkeys on the Opposition benches. On the contrary, he had ever been the warm advocate of an extension of the franchise and a thorough Reform of Parliament, and he appealed to the many votes he had given during his career in the House of Commons to show his sincerity in the matter. He was willing to accept the bill now offered by the Government, and he warned the House that if it did not pass a moderate measure now it would have to make greater concessions hereafter.

Mr. Beresford-Hope charged the Government with patronising the working man, and instead of treating him as an independent fellow-citizen, patting him on the back as if he were a converted African king at a pious tea meeting. He was quite willing to give the suffrage to the superior class of working men—the carvers in wood and stone, the potters and art workmen, but he could not consent to a rude addition to the electoral body, which would give the balance of power to numbers only. He considered it would be a disgrace to the intelligence of the age if votes were to be given to 7*l.* householders and not to the educated classes who happened to live in other people's houses. He invited the House to give its sanction to the amendment, and to resist the passing of a measure which he stigmatised as the desperate move of a bankrupt Government.

Mr. Thomas Hughes supported the Bill as an honest attempt to extend the franchise—the most important part of Reform,—and because (according to the opinion of an influential man among them) it would admit a large body of the best of the working classes. He defended trades' unions and their leaders from imputations which had been made against them, described the great results which had been achieved by co-operative societies, and argued that if the working classes had been more directly represented in the House it would have been able to deal more effectually with such questions as the relations between workmen and employers, the improvement of dwellings, the restriction of noxious trades, and the like. He derided the notion that the working classes were not as much divided on political matters as any other class, and urged the national importance of rivetting their adherence to the Constitution by this concession.

Mr. Doulton (the colleague of Mr. Hughes) followed on the opposite side, and while expressing his intention to vote against the Government, contended that it would be unfair to charge him with being hostile to all reform. Such assertions were, he said, to borrow the quotation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on a previous night, "false as the father who forgot them, gross and palpable as a mountain!" The question of the redistribution of seats was of more importance than the simple extension of the franchise. Both measures ought, he thought, to go together, and this being his profound conviction, he would give his vote in favour of the amendment. He did not think, after the conduct of the Government in reference to church rates and the abolition of tests at Oxford, that they were justified in asking the House to trust them in the matter of the redistribution of seats.

Mr. M. Gibson reminded Mr. Doulton that, although he could not now vote for a franchise bill without a redistribution bill, he had voted last session for the Borough Franchise Bill of Mr. Baines. He was astonished to find that when the Government had proposed a measure of this kind, it was not accepted by the Liberal party. He justified the policy adopted by the Government on the ground that it it was necessary to clear the ground by ascertaining what the House would do with respect to the reduction of the franchise in the counties and boroughs, and contended that the House would be as free as ever to deal with the other parts of the question. They must repose confidence in the solemn pledge of the head of the Government that he would introduce a bill setting forth their intentions with respect to the redistribution of seats, and proceed with it as fast as possible. The real question before the House was—was the borough franchise to be reduced? The arguments against the bill were founded on suspicion, as if some trap were being laid to deprive the House of the power of dealing with the future stages of the question : but he contended that, as far as future events could be foretold, the present Parliament would be able to settle both branches of the question. Reform had never been dealt with completely in one single bill; the bill of 1832, and Lord Derby's bill of 1859 were not complete. He warned the House that the people would not understand the technical meaning of the amendment; they would assume, if it were carried, that Parliament had declared against the reduction of the franchise, and would not be slow to mark these men, who, after so many theoretical professions in favour of Reform, shrunk from action. He controverted some of Sir H. Cairns's calculations, denied that the theory of the Constitution was that classes, not numbers, were to be represented, or that there was any self-extension of the franchise going on, eulogised the working classes, and expressed an earnest opinion that the new blood to be admitted would be beneficial to the best interests of the State. If a dissolution should occur between the passing of this bill and the Redistribution Bill—a very unlikely event—the new Parliament would be no worse than any which had preceded it.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy examined the statistics on which the Government had based the bill, contending that it made out a very strong case for a redistribution of seats, but no case whatever for an indiscriminate reduction of the franchise. The Government asked for confidence, and said they would bring in a bill for the redistribution of seats, but it was clear from the silence of the Government that this bill was not even in course of preparation, and that nothing whatever had been thought of this point until notice was given of the amendment. He did not believe that the Government could bring in a satisfactory measure, and the House could not consent to abandon all control over it into the hands of the Government without forfeiting its position and character, and, instead of settling the question, lead to a renewed agitation, of a most dangerous character, and open the door to innovations in the Constitution, which would have a most disastrous effect on the future prospects of the empire.

On the motion of Mr. Leveson Gower, the debate was again adjourned.

On Friday, the debate was resumed by Mr. Leveson Gower, who warmly supported the bill, arguing that fitness was the chief qualification to be considered, and that redistribution had nothing to do with that question. He advocated a larger admission of working men to the franchise, believing that a closer connection with them would improve legislation, and repudiated emphatically Lord Elcho's insinuation that the moderate Liberals were averse from this bill.

Mr. Gregory, after remarking on the extraordinary slackness of the Ministerialists in answering the speeches of Lord Stanley and Sir H Cairns, commented at length on various arguments which had been offered in support of the bill. He animadverted strongly on the advice of Sir F. Crossley that the Government should dissolve if they were beaten—observing that such a mistake would be met by an address to the Crown, representing that the House of Commons was not unfavourable to Reform; that the Government had inherited a clear majority of 65, and that they had frittered it away solely by their mismanagement of this question. He agreed with Mr. Forster and Mr. Mill in supporting the admission of the élite of the working classes; but, in answer to an argument of Mr. Baxter, he maintained—quoting American experience—that the extension of the area of constituencies must in many cases mean an extension of the area of corruption. In referring to Mr. Bright's arguments in favour of the bill, and as a pendant to the famous "Scotch terrier" mot, he told an amusing story from "Rab and his Friends" of another dog who was melancholy and unhappy because "he never could get enough fighting." The bill, he said, was not accepted as a settlement of the question by the party below the gangway, but simply as a leverage for obtaining other concessions. Reform, he allowed, could no longer be delayed; even if Lord Palmerston were still at the head of the Government a Reform Bill would have been brought in, though it would have been a complete measure; but, as all parties were agreed more or less on the point, he suggested that this bill should be read a second time; that the Redistribution Bill should be immediately brought in and read a second time; and that the two should be proceeded with in committee, *pari passu*. He vindicated the right of private judgment. Alluding to the threats which had been uttered, he said it appeared to him that they had got their Thwackum in that House, who said, "When I speak of Liberals I only mean those Liberals who support the Liberal Government; and when I speak of the Liberal Government, I speak of those who are known as the advanced section of it; and when I speak of a certain number of gentlemen below the gangway, I speak of myself, and if any one differ from me, let him be excommunicated, and let him depart from this spot a conspirator, dirty and degraded." There was a certain sect called Swedenborgians, who hold that in heaven all married folks melted into one angel, and it really appeared almost as if all those who were to be permitted to repose on the benches below the gangway must be melted and fused into one hon. member for Birmingham. Mr. Gregory concluded by censuring the abuse which had been cast on the moderate Liberals, and warning the Government that the time would come when it would want their assistance.

Mr. Young (the Solicitor-General for Scotland) continued the discussion in a very thin House, contrasting the bill favourably with Lord Derby's bill of 1859, both as to the country and borough franchise. This, he maintained, was a question on which members might very readily defer to the opinions of their leaders, and, though he had never professed himself an enthusiastic Reformer, he supported this bill as a moderate measure founded on the constitutional principle of self government. He replied at length to some of the objections of Sir H. Cairns and Mr. Laing, denying that the bill was any more revolutionary or democratic in its tendency than the bills of 1832 or 1859, and asserting that the House at this stage was not required to commit itself to a 7*l.* franchise, but merely to the principle of reduction.

Sir Stafford Northcote defended and explained the arguments of Sir H. Cairns, which had been attacked by Mr. Young, and in reference to the plea of self-government, he remarked that it might be of weight, if this were a bill for universal suffrage; but, as it still continued, the government of the majority over the minority, it was of importance to consider the fitness of those who were to be admitted to the majority, particularly when the extensive functions of the House, beyond the range of mere domestic politics, were considered. He professed himself favourable to the admission of intelligent working men in any proportion which would not endanger the fair representation of the opinions of the other classes of the nation; but he maintained that, besides their share of the franchise the labouring classes had now other means of influencing public opinion, which were enormously on the increase. He objected to the bill, because it failed to solve the problem of the balance of power. In discussing the ministerial appeal for confidence, he declared his opinion that the Government had not handled Reform in a manner to entitle them to the confidence of the House; and that those Liberals who strained their consciences to vote for the Government, in the hope that the bill would be got rid of in committee, would be committing a treason to the House.

Mr. Coleridge, professing to speak for those who were not deeply enamoured of the Government or the bill, rose to explain their reasons for opposing the amendment, warmly disclaiming the imputations which had been cast on the class by Lord Elcho. After warning the Opposition that this was a demand which would increase on rejection, and acknowledging that there was a certain substantial truth in Lord Stanley's objections, he argued that in the peculiar position in which the Government approached the question, they had but a choice of difficulties, and that the course they had taken was the least difficult. The arguments against the bill he described to be three—that it did not embrace redistribution, that it was dictated by Mr. Bright, and that the working classes were not fit for the franchise. To the first he replied that the 7*l.* and the 14*l.* franchise were good in themselves, without reference to the manner in which the voters were to be grouped, and were quite as important a part of Reform as redistribution. With regard to the second objection, though disagreeing with many of Mr. Bright's views, and censuring the unfairness of many of his speeches—especially in respect to the aristocracy, on which as a body he passed a high eulogium,—he saw no harm in the Government consulting such an eminent leader of the people, and in dealing with the third objection, in an eloquent passage which elicited warm applause, he eulogised the result of the Reform Bill of 1832, asserted that the working classes and those who advocated their admission to the franchise were as warmly attached to the Constitution as any others, and denied that there was any dislike of the governing classes, or any desire to overthrow them. Alluding to Lord Elcho he said :—"Indeed, if I may be permitted to say so, he seems to me to have improved on the old story of Diogenes, and, after going along these benches here with his lantern in search of what it seems he could not find, he turned the full blaze of its light upon himself, and there he discovered his honest man." (Much laughter and cheering.) He concluded as follows :—"Guard if you please the grace of freedom with the majesty of the law, but you are the true revolutionists, and not we—(cheers)—if you reject these moderate demands of Reform, and if, instead of deepening the channel and widening the banks, you strive to them in the stream and turn it back, until at last the accumulated waters bear down the barrier and become a source of destruction instead of fertility." (The hon. and learned gentleman resumed his seat amid loud and continued cheering.)

Mr. Horsman disclaimed all share in the objections adverted to by Mr. Coleridge, the first two of which, he said, were merely incidental, and the third had never once been urged in the debate. His objection to the bill was founded on the downward reduction of the franchise on the principle of government by numbers—a principle which led directly to universal suffrage. By numerous references to former speeches and parliamentary conflicts of a similar character, he vindicated the consistency of the Liberal supporters of the amendment, and protested against any Government bill being converted into a Reform test. He denied that he or his friends had ever advocated a comprehensive scheme of Reform; but now that the Government professed to be ready with such a scheme, they asked to see it at once. Turning to the question of confidence, he denied that Lord Grosvenor's motion was intended as a vote of want of confidence. The Liberals who supported that motion had a general confidence in the Government, but they had no confidence in the bill, still less in the means adopted to force it on the House; and in commenting on this point he censured in strong terms Mr. Gladstone's speeches in the provinces, and particularly the unprecedented spectacle he had offered of a minister descending to the part of an agitator—disparaging the House of which he was the official leader. This passage of Mr. Horsman's speech was received with loud cheers by the Opposition, which were renewed with even greater vigour when he argued from Mr. Gladstone's announcement at Liverpool, that the Government had "broken their bridges and burnt their boats," that they were beaten and desperate men. "How it was if that at a time of such profound tranquility, when Ministers had succeeded to an inheritance of peace, when there is an absence of all party strife or political passion—why, and how is it, I say, that their position is so perilous and critical that the Ministers should go into the provinces and

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become agitators, and that in the flights of an excited imagination they should describe themselves as political desperadoes, and all this is a ground of claim to our confidence? (Cheers and laughter.) I can only say, let those in whom they inspire confidence follow the Ministers whose position is described by broken bridges and burnt ships. I prefer, for my part, the guidance of those whose mission is more peaceful, whose language is more assuring, who can contemplate great Constitutional changes with the calmness of statesmen, who can win the confidence of the country by appeals to reason, and who, leaving to others the more exciting arts of agitation, can trust for success to the goodness of their cause, the purity of their motives, and the grateful sympathy and support of an approving country." (Loud and continued cheering.)

Mr. Bright moved the adjournment of the debate. There were loud cries of "Go on," to which he remained insensible, and after a moment's interval, the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, and, in acceding to the motion, called on Mr. Disraeli to express an opinion as to the possibility of finishing the debate on Monday or Tuesday at the latest.

Mr. Disraeli, while professing his desire to assist the progress of public business as far as his influence went, and at the same time to promote a full and impartial discussion of the bill, pointed out, amid much laughter, that Mr. Gladstone had already, in the House and in Lancashire, made six speeches on the subject, and that the adjournment had been moved by a powerful orator (Mr. Bright) who, though he did not often speak, generally added fuel to the fire. The debate could not be expected, therefore, to close on Monday, but the House would then be better able to ascertain its position, and probably by the end of the week at the latest they might arrive at the division.

The debate was then adjourned.

On Monday the debate was resumed by Mr. Bright, who in the first place explained that in quoting from a speech of Mr. Lowe he might have added one or two words which were not used. In reference also to a statement of Lord Stanley that he had taken part in supporting an amendment cognate in its object to that before the House on the Chinese question against a Liberal Government, he said that he was not then in Parliament or in the country, and as to a number of accusations with regard to his conduct on the Conspiracy Bill of Lord Palmerston, he pointed out that the Conservatives voted for the measure on the first reading, and afterwards, on the next state, found him and his friends voting against it; so that they were parties to any action that was taken in that matter. With regard to the amendment in discussion, it was clear that its object was to destroy the bill; and probably similar objections would be made to the Redistribution Bill. He proceeded to deal with Lord Stanley's speech; and referring to his speaking of the balance of power, hoped that no such phrase would ere long be applicable to that House, but that every class would be equally and fairly represented; he argued that the cry for redistribution of seats before the franchise was extended was a mere pretext, because it was well known that if both points were settled, the redistribution of seats would as inevitably lead to as large a reconstitution of the House as the extended franchise could possibly do. He urged that it was an unsightly thing to see the heirs of two of the greatest and wealthiest of the peers of England combining to prevent a moderate extension of the franchise, and to drive Lord Russell from office because he had been its author, and which was supported by a long list of Whig peers both in and out of the Ministry. The object seemed to be to sever the nobles of that party from the Liberal party, and range them against the popular side; and, if so, the result must be that in such a contest the popular party would win and the nobles go down. So long as seven years ago he suggested to Lord Russell that if at any time he dealt with Parliamentary Reform, a franchise bill should be first brought in, and he had had no conversation on that subject with the noble lord since. At that time Lord Russell replied that the Opposition would act against the measure, just as they had now done, and yet he conceived it to be his duty to take that course. He (Mr. Bright) had adopted that opinion, because he saw that the franchise and its extension to the working classes was the popular desire rather than the redistribution of seats. The question of the franchise interested that special class, while the redistribution of seats was not a special but a general question. He believed that if the proposition in hand was accepted, it would result in a settlement of the subject of the representation of the people for perhaps half a century. Objecting as he did to the constant simmering of the question of Reform in Parliament and the country, he agreed with a saying of Mr. Henley that all Reform should be so based as to secure rest on that subject for a length of time; and this he believed might now be done, and in a Conservative sense, for, as he pointed out, the bill proposed by Lord Derby enfranchised 100,000 more than that now in discussion while it was essentially a franchise bill, for the redistribution of seats was touched gently, and with little or no effect on small boroughs. If such a proposition for the redistribution of seats was contained in the present bill it would have been objected to by those who were now clamouring for a measure for the redistribution of seats, and they would have been right, as it would have settled nothing, and the object to be gained was a reasonable settlement, both of the franchise and the distribution of seats. He declared that the statistics which stated that 126,000 working men were on the registry of voters in boroughs were inaccurate, the real number being 63,000 only, while the number which would be added by the bill would be but 116,000; so that they would have only one-fourth of the electoral power, while there would be in England and Wales four millions of men still excluded. He described the operations of the Rochdale co-operative societies, mentioning that not above half-a-dozen of the men connected with the management of these extensive institutions possessed the franchise, and in dwelling upon the present position of the question he referred, amid some ironical cheering from the Opposition, to the public meetings and the petitions in favour of the bill, arguing that if the middle classes had been of opinion that it would produce all the evils predicated of it they would have met and petitioned against it. After dwelling with great force on the importance of passing a moderate measure in a time of tranquillity, and denying (in contradiction of Sir H. Cairns) that the House of Commons had ever been based on the representation of classes, he likened the position of the working classes to that of the negroes under recent legislation in the United States, and asked the House whether it was prepared for ever to keep the bolt in the door, which excluded the people from constitutional rights. The bill might be rejected, but the Opposition, he argued, could not deal satisfactorily with the question, and not to deal with it would increase their difficulties. There never was a question, he maintained, connected with the Liberal party which it was more the interest of the Opposition to settle, and in opposing this moderate scheme they were either misled by their leaders, or else had driven their leaders into a pernicious course. In conclusion, Mr. Bright said:—"Will the House believe for once that I am speaking in no party spirit, from no wish to do anything in the country, or to the country more than they would wish; that my view of the public interest is as honest and conscientious as theirs can be. I have been misrepresented, condemned, and denounced by gentlemen opposite, and by not a few writers in their press; but my conscience tells me that I have laboured honestly to destroy only that which was evil, and to build up that which was good. The political gains of the last twenty-five years which were summed up by the hon. member for the Wick Burghs are my political gains in as great a degree as they are those of any living Englishman. (Cheers.) If now, in all the great centres of our population—in Birmingham with its busy districts, in Manchester with its belt of towns, in the populous towns of the West Riding of Yorkshire, in Glasgow, amid the industry of the west of Scotland, and in this great Babylon in which we are assembled, and which our people have built—if I say, at this moment, we do find ourselves surrounded by a hungry and exasperated multitude, if now, more than at any time within the last hundred years, it may be said, quoting the beautiful words of Mr. Sheridan—'Content sits basking on the cheek of toil,' if this House and its statesmen glory in the change, have not I as well as any other living man some claim to partake of the glory? (Loud cheers.) I know, and every practical man among you, and those gentlemen who sit on that bench opposite and lead you to this enterprise, know that the policy I have urged on the House and the country, so far as it has hitherto been accepted by Parliament, is a policy conservative of the public welfare, strengthening to the just authority of Parliament, and adding from day to day fresh lustre and dignity to the Crown. (Loud cheers.) And now, when I speak to you, and ask you to pass this bill—when I appeal on behalf of those who are not allowed to speak themselves in this House—if you could raise yourselves for this night, for this hour, above the region of party strife—if you could free yourselves from the pestilent atmosphere of passion and prejudice which so often surrounds the House, I feel confident that at this moment I should not plead in vain with the imperial Parliament on behalf of the English constitution and the English people." (The hon. member resumed his seat amid loud and general cheering.)

Mr. Whiteside expressed his regret that Mr. Bright had sat down without apologizing for his calumnies on the House uttered out of doors, and after commenting on the threatening tone of this speech, he denied that the first thing to be done was to extend the franchise. This, he argued, could not be done satisfactorily until it had been settled what places were to be the depositories of electoral power, quoting as an authority a speech of Lord Russell. After remarking on the continued failure of the Ministerial speakers to answer Lord Stanley's speech, he asserted that the question on which the House was about to vote was not the extension of the suffrage; it was simply whether the House should deal with the question as a whole. Mr. Bright, he asserted, was the author of the bill, which was devised for the purpose of effecting his ulterior intentions; and, among other objections, he mentioned the blank reduction of the 7*l.* franchise in all boroughs, big and little. He controverted at great length Mr. Gladstone's statement that Parliament was pledged to Reform, entering into an elaborate retrospect of all the debates on the subject from 1852 down to Sir G. Grey's explicit declaration last year that the Government were not going to the country on Reform. He commented next on the speeches of Mr. Mill and Mr. Hughes, arguing that the right of voting had always rested on property, and doubting whether working men representatives could add much to the information of the House, or would not feel themselves slightly out of place. He censured severely Mr. Gladstone's language at Liverpool, depreciating the House of which he is the leader, and condemned the bill as an attack on the Constitution.

Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens applied himself chiefly to the objection that an extension of the franchise would have the effect of lowering the character of the House. He denied that such would be the result, and he appealed to the fact that all the great statesmen of the last generation had been returned to Parliament by large constituencies. He also argued that Parliament was pledged, morally, politically, and even socially, to bring in a measure to settle the long-vexed question of Reform.

Mr. Walpole supported the amendment, and examined the arguments against it, which he said might be classed under four heads—the parliamentary pledge, the importance of securing to the working classes a substantial voice in the representative system, the goodness of the bill itself, and the expediency of settling the question. With regard to the first, he pointed out that the pledge was originally given to meet the exigencies of a falling Ministry, and that Sir G. Grey last session declared that it had been redeemed. At any rate, as the fulfilment of it had been postponed for four or five years to suit the convenience of the Ministry, the House of Commons might also postpone it under the peculiar circumstances of this case, and it could not bind the House to accept any measure laid before it, complete or incomplete. As to the second, the statistics had shown that a considerable number of the working classes possessed the franchise; and to those who objected to the accuracy of the returns, he pointed out that the inference was in favour of postponement until more perfect statistics could be obtained. Consequently, the problem was whether that number should be increased, and, if so, in what constituencies they should be placed. But that could not be done until the complete scheme of the Government was before them. The principle of representation, he asserted, was not by classes, but by communities, and in discussing some of Mr. Mill's arguments on this point he showed that they were founded on a constitutional fallacy, and were in direct opposition to sentiments expressed in his "Thoughts on Parliamentary Reform." As to the goodness of the bill, he maintained that this bill was the least defensible of all that had been introduced,—it unsettled everything, and entirely dissevered the connection between representation and taxation. Adverting to his secession with Mr. Henley from Lord Derby's Cabinet, to which Mr. Bright had alluded, he explained that they had objected to the bills of 1859 because it reduced the county and borough franchise to the same level, and he objected to this bill because the line at which the two franchises were drawn rested on no kind of principle. He showed the practical impossibility of proceeding with two bills at the same time, and suggested that the Government should ascertain the opinion of the House by proposing a set of resolutions, and should afterwards embody them in one Bill. This, in his opinion, would be the easiest and most certain method of attaining to a complete and satisfactory settlement of the question. He should vote for the amendment, not because he was opposed to Reform, but because he thought that any measure on that question ought to be comprehensive and complete.

Mr. Goschen observed that the Government had to defend their measure from opponents in their front, and rear, most of whom attacked it upon different and varied grounds, and he proceeded to analyse and reply to several speeches of honourable gentlemen, which, he argued, were inconsistent with each other, and only consistent in their object, that of defeating the bill. Many gentlemen had declared themselves ready to consider Reform as a whole, but they did not say when; and he wished to know whether, if the opportunity were afforded them, they would proceed to do so at once. The Government were willing, if it could be, to do the whole this year; but, if not, half now and the remainder next session. He then proceeded to combat the assertions which had been made that the bill in discussion was not safe or prudent, and argued against the fears which had been expressed in regard to the preponderance of mere numbers, and which could result from the measure; and he showed by calculation that no such result could ensue, for not more than ninety-seven members could be returned by the working classes proper; and he asked if that number could be considered a preponderance in the representation. Assuming that the unfitness of the working classes had been abandoned, he dealt with the argument that the more intelligent they were the more likely they would be to combine to obtain political ascendancy, which he contended was, when considered, a mere fallacy, and urged that the main objection to the Government bill was to that which ought to be its merit, namely, that it was simple.

Mr. Lowe moved the adjournment of the debate, and Mr. Onslow seconded it, taking advantage of the occasion to make a few remarks in favour of the bill.

A short conversation took place on the course of the debate, Mr. Yorke, Sir R. Knightley, and others complaining that sufficient facilities were not afforded to young and new members to address the House, and Mr. Disraeli suggested, with general approbation, that the debate with a little management and forbearance, might be terminated on Friday night.

The debate was then adjourned until Thursday, the 26th inst., Mr. Sheridan having refused, at an early part of the evening, to postpone his motion on the Fire Insurance Duty, which stood for Tuesday.

### INCIDENTS OF THE DEBATE.

The speech of Mr. Graham, the new member for Glasgow, who resumed the debate on Thursday evening last, hardly bore out the promise of that which he made in seconding the Address at the opening of the session. He spoke somewhat too long; and, instead of confining himself to a pointed and business-like statement of facts and arguments, he tried his hand at the humorous and declamatory, in neither of which styles is he at present strong. Lord Elcho's speech, though it contained little or nothing of argument, and its tone was unpleasantly flippant, was on the other hand delivered with great animation and spirit. It contained a good deal that was amusing, and some of the personalities were pointed and telling, albeit not in all cases free from rudeness. "No one," says a gossip-writer in a provincial contemporary, "who knows Sir William Hutt, and has in his mind's eye the nicely made up, dignified sort of figure of the hon. baronet, could help being amused at the description of him as lying on the floor of the House a crumpled mass, wrung and dislocated, and morally out of joint. Although there was nothing to speak of in the noble lord's speech, it suited the taste and kept the ear of a full House for nearly an hour and a half. Then, to empty benches, Sir Wm. Hutt explained his political conduct, and vindicated the consistency of his recent course. The taunts of Lord Elcho had evidently stung him, and for once he freed himself from the elaborate conventionalism of his 'deportment,' and condescended to address the House in language approaching the simple style of to-day rather than in the long and rounded periods of a by-gone school of parliamentary oratory." Mr. Hughes rather tired the House by a long list of the subjects which would be brought into notice by a fair representation of the working classes; while Mr. Doulton, his colleague in the representation of Lambeth, rather surprised the House by developing in support of the amendment an amount of smartness and vigour of which he had given no previous signs. Unfortunately for him he also was too ambitious, and nearly made shipwreck of himself at the very outset by attempting to repeat the Chancellor of the Exchequer's quotation from Prince Hal's speech to Falstaff. Having got as far as—

> Those lies are like the father that begot them,
> Gross ——

he came to a full stop, looked about for a moment in a dumbfounded sort of way, and then went on—

> —— culpable as a mountain,

which, we need not say, besides being wrong, was, if not nonsensical, a wretched platitude, and altogether out in point of quantity. Of course he got laughed at in a way that might have settled any one who had less self-command. Mr. Milner Gibson's speech, which followed, was the best that the right hon. gentleman has delivered for many a day, and reminded some of his hearers, probably of old days, before the anti-corn-law repealer was exposed to the toning-down influences of the Treasury bench. The speech was applauded with great warmth by the Liberal party. Mr. Gathorne Hardy, who followed, was decidedly duller than usual, and his speech nearly emptied the House, and brought the debate to a conclusion for that night.

Friday night's debate was, if possible, less exciting than the preceding one. Mr. Leveson Gower opened the debate in an unpretending and favourably-received defence of the Government. Mr. Gregory occupied the remainder of the pre-prandial period in support of the amendment. His manner was rather less lively than usual, but he made some fair hits. He reviewed the speeches which had been delivered in favour of Ministers attacking successively Mr. Layard, Sir F. Crossley, Mr. Forster, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Graham, and Mr. M. Gibson, with some good-humoured raillery. Mr. Forster had invited moderate members to meet him half-way; but he only presented to their embrace an impalpable phantom, a mere Pepper's ghost of a bill. Mr. Forster had told them to accept the 7*l.* franchise, and not to wait for some stronger demand. Well, they had stood out against a 6*l.* franchise, and it had become a 7*l.*; perhaps if they stood out again, the 7*l.* would become an 8*l.* Mr. T. Hughes had represented "necrosis of the jaw" as a disease to be cured by the Franchise bill; perhaps he would wish it to keep bluebottle flies out of the butchers' shops. He compared Mr. Milner Gibson for his dogmatism by a comparison to Parson Thwackem in "Tom Jones." Parson Thwackem said that by Christianity he meant Protestantism; by Protestantism the Church of England; by the Church of England the particular section which agreed with his opinions, and those opinions he was determined to enforce. By a similar process, Liberalism would come to mean a particular member of the Cabinet. Mr. Bright had talked about a Scotch terrier; Mr. Bright reminded him of the terrier in "Rab and his Friends," of whom it was said for his anxious expression of countenance, "Life is full of sairiousness to him; he can never get enough fechtin'." These arguments were interspersed with arguments as to the character of the principle adopted for lowering the franchise. Mr. G. Young, the Scotch Solicitor-General, in a quiet speech, intended to be conciliatory and persuasive, took credit to the Government for the moderation of their bill, avowing his own personal dislike to great changes. Sir Stafford Northcote followed with a not very lively speech, and the House, having filled while he was speaking, listened attentively to a very effective speech in defence of the Government from Mr. Coleridge, the excellence of whose manner fully justified the opinion formed from his previous effort. Mr. Horsman concluded the evening's debate in a speech a great portion of which was devoted to his personal vindication, and was very much inferior to his speeches generally. At twelve o'clock the adjournment of the debate was moved by Mr. Bright, and after an appeal by Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Disraeli to come to some arrangement about the period for terminating the debate, and a humorous reply from the leader of the Opposition in his happiest style, the debate was once more adjourned.

On Monday, the languor which has latterly marked the debate was relieved for a time in the early part of the evening, when the House and galleries were densely crowded to listen to Mr. Bright. His speech, which occupied two hours, was certainly less effective than usual; one cause of which was doubtless that he was very hoarse, and evidently found the effort of speaking extremely laborious. Another explanation given is that he desired to avoid denunciation and offence, and really to help forward the bill by argument, but that argument, is not his forte. At all events, there were in his speech few of those brilliant passages which generally delight both his friends and opponents, and his tone was altogether less animated than usual. Mr. Whiteside next addressed the House, which began to be quickly deserted by members, with his usual violent volubility, and after a quiet, argumentative speech from Mr. McCullagh Torrens, the member for Finsbury, Mr. Walpole made one of those dignified speeches in which he seems fitted to represent the character of the genius of the British Constitution, and was warmly cheered by the Opposition. Mr. Walpole's dignity of manner, and the respect felt for him personally, secures for his speeches a marked attention which perhaps exceeds what might be inferred from merely reading them. The reverse is perhaps true of the speech delivered by Mr. Goschen, who closed the debate. It was rapidly delivered, argumentative, and colloquial, and though very well received by the House, was less effective than it might have been, and than its real merit deserved, owing to the curiously businesslike and conversational manner of the orator. Mr. Goschen concluded his speech a little before twelve. Mr. Lowe moved the adjournment. A short supplementary discussion then broke out. Mr. Onslow seconded the adjournment in order to get an opportunity of expressing his approval of the bill, saying, amidst much interruption, that if an angel from Heaven had a cut and dried bill on the table, it would be rejected by some members who unluckily had seats on the Liberal side. Other members rose to complain of the hardships felt by the less prominent in being unable to contribute to the flood of eloquence. Sir R. Knightley wished that the Speaker would not "concentrate his eyes" upon the most distinguished speakers. He wished that latent talent might have an opportunity for distinguishing itself. Mr. Butler Johnstone thought that no one under fifty except Cabinet Ministers had a chance of being heard. He was himself young and could wait; but he thought it was hard on the middle-aged gentlemen. He hoped, however, that the time for the division might be settled that night. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli made a few remarks in answer; and it was settled that the division should not be later than Friday. Mr. Sheridan having refused, at an early period in the evening, to postpone his motion regarding the fire insurance duty, which was fixed for Tuesday, the debate was adjourned till Thursday, though on Wednesday Mr. Sheridan announced that if he had been in the House at the conclusion of the debate on Tuesday night, he would certainly have given way, and withdrew his motion after all, stating that he would leave the matter in the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

*(From the Overland Mail, April 26.)*

*April 19.*

THE PARLIAMENTARY OATHS BILLS.

The clauses of this bill were considered in committee. Lord Bath raised the old objection to the admission of Jews, and moved the insertion of the words "and I make this declaration on the true faith of a Christian." The amendment was opposed by Lord Russell and Lord Chelmsford, and was negatived without a division.

Lord Chelmsford then moved the insertion of the proviso, of which he had given notice, with reference to the supremacy of the Crown. This motion in no way affected the oath proposed to be substituted for the existing oaths; it was a mere declaration affirming that the repeal of the acts under which the present oaths are administered shall not be construed to weaken or in any way to affect any laws or statutes now in force for preserving and upholding the supremacy of the Queen and her successors in all matters civil and ecclesiastical within this realm.

Lord Camoys, a Roman Catholic, did not, on his own account, object to this amendment, but he feared that many of his co-religionists might view the matter in another light. Lord Ellenborough supported, while Lord Grey opposed, the amendment. Lord Russell accepted it as a compromise; and, after some remarks from Lord Derby, the bill passed through committee.

*April 20.*

EAST INDIA MILITARY, &C., FUNDS TRANSFER BILL.

Earl De Grey and Ripon moved that the House go into committee on the bill.

The Earl of Ellenborough said he approved the objects of the bill, and thought it right that the persons interested in these military funds should not suffer by the transfer of India and of the Indian military funds to the Crown. Upon these grounds the present bill was a matter of policy, because it must tend to the well being of the social and moral condition of the army to tranquillize the minds of those who were interested in the administration of these funds. He had no particuarl account of the military fund in Bombay. In Bengal it amounted to a very large sum. There was an unsettled account between the Government and the fund of not less than 500,000*l.* If the question of the exchange of India were decided in favour of the Government, the fund would be solvent; if otherwise, the condition of the fund would be one of great difficulty. The fund at Madras was decidedly solvent. He was informed that negotiations had taken place between the directors of the fund and the India-office, and that there was a disposition on the part of the Government of India to deal liberally with those interested in this fund. It was the belief of the Government that under the bill as it was originally laid upon the table the Council of India had ample power of dealing with this question. On looking at the bill, however, he found that this was not the case, and he had, therefore, prepared an amendment enlarging the powers of the Council of India. To this amendment he understood the noble earl was prepared to accede. The fund was one of the most complicated nature. It was understood by the administrators that honour, and not law, alone was to be their guide. They were, indeed, bound not to go to law, but to abide by the decision of the court of directors. The agents for these several funds had, indeed, acted in the character of a friend—as the Lord Chancellor might act in the Court of Chancery in the interest of the widows and orphans who might come before the Court. Their position was thus very different from that of the Government. He thought it desirable in the first instance that the Government should make use of the existing machinery for administering the fund, so that the claimants should not find any change in the mode of proceeding, and so that everything might be conducted in the same manner as hitherto. It must be understood that the applicants were either widows or orphans, who had often no friends to act for them, and these unfortunate persons were compelled to employ agents of their own. He trusted that the noble earl would adopt the existing machinery, at least for a time, until the India-office could form its own establishment, and until the clerks could learn the manner in which the fund had been administered. The widows and orphans would thus find no change to their disadvantage. It was impossible in the face of what was going on not to apprehend that these funds would be materially diminished at some future day.

Lord Lyveden, who said he agreed with the noble earl's amendment, rose to ask his noble friend at what time he would lay before the public his scheme of compensation to Indian officers.

Earl De Grey and Ripon said it was not possible to give an answer to his noble friend, but he would do so before long. The subject of compensation to Indian officers was now receiving his serious attention. With respect to the bill he was glad to find that it met with the approbation of the noble earl. It was his desire, and that of the Indian Council, to deal with those who were interested in this fund in the most liberal spirit, and he agreed with the noble earl that it was not desirable to preclude the Council from giving greater advantages to the subscribers, if upon mature investigation it should be thought reasonable to do so.

The House then went into committee, and the bill passed through, and was ordered to be reported.

*April 23.*

THE ENGLISH CAPTIVES IN ABYSSINIA.

The Earl of Clarendon read a despatch from Colonel Merewether, British Minister at Aden, to the effect that news had reached him from Mr. Rassam, informing him that the Abyssinian monarch had given him a magnificent reception, and that a few days after his first interview all the European prisoners, including the missionaries, were ordered to be released and made over to Mr. Rassam, to take with him from the country, which he hoped to leave at the end of March. The Emperor Theodore had also written a letter to Queen Victoria, which Mr. Rassam was of opinion would please her Majesty and the British public.

The Earl of Derby said he was certain their lordships must feel gratified at the intelligence contained in the despatch just read. He should like to know from the noble earl whether he had given any earlier information on the subject to the *Times*—(laughter)—or whether he could vouch for the genuineness of the despatch? (Laughter.)

The Earl of Clarendon—I have no doubt whatever of the genuineness of the document; and I can assure the House I have not communicated its contents to any parties previously to laying them before the House. ("Hear," and laughter.)

*April 24.*

H. M. S. "OCTAVIA" AND THE SMALLPOX.

The Earl of Ellenborough said that as he saw the noble duke the First Lord of the Admiralty in his place, he wished to remark that he had observed with extreme pain, in the information from India, that the smallpox had broken out in the ship *Octavia*, and that 175 men had been ill with this disease. He wished to know what steps had been adopted by the Admiralty for the purpose of securing the crews on board her Majesty's ships from attacks and the spread of this disease.

The Duke of Somerset said that the intelligence had arrived that 175 men on board this ship had the small-pox. In 1864 general instructions were issued to the effect that the medical officer of every ship should take steps to prevent as much as possible the progress of the disease, but those instructions not going far enough, new regulations were issued, which enjoined that every person entering the royal navy, unless he had been vaccinated, or if not, if willing to submit to be vaccinated immediately after entering, should be sent to hospital and have the operation performed. He understood that the disease had broken out on board the *Octavia* through some new men being taken on board from the coast of Africa, and he also understood that the old men on board had had the disease very mildly, which no doubt was owing to the fact of their having been vaccinated.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*(From the Overland Mail, April 26.)*

*April 20.*

ALLEGED BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

The bringing up of the report of the Nottingham election committee gave rise to a brief, but unusually animated and even excited, conversation. Mr. Adair (the chairman) having informed the House that the committee had agreed to resolutions unseating Sir R. J. Clifton and Mr. Morley for bribery and undue influence, Lord Cranborne, on the information of one of Sir R. Clifton's counsels, brought under the notice of the House a breach of privilege which had been committed by certain officers of the sheriffs of Middlesex, who within a few minutes after the decision had been announced in the committee-room, and before it had been reported to the House, had pounced upon Sir R. Clifton and carried him off in custody, and he moved that the sheriffs be directed to attend the House on Monday, to give an account of the circumstances. Lord Cranborne's story was corroborated by Mr. P. W. Martin, on the authority of another counsel of Sir R. Clifton, and his motion was seconded by Col. Edwards, who pointed out that the warrant on which Sir R. Clifton was arrested must have been prepared while he was actually a member. Some doubt was thrown on the correctness of Lord Cranborne's information by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre and Mr. Watkin, who stated that they had seen Sir R. Clifton conversing in apparent freedom with a group of friends after the close of the committee, and Sir E. Dering reported that he had met Sir Robert walking away down Westminster-hall, with "a gentleman,"—an announcement which was received with loud laughter and cries of "sheriff's officer." Mr. Ayrton recommended that the sheriffs should be directed to attend forthwith, and Mr. Roebuck added that they should be ordered to bring Sir R. Clifton with them, and as these civic dignitaries, having presented a petition from the city in favour of the Reform Bill, were at the time sitting in the Peers' box under the gallery, the suggestion created much merriment. The Attorney-general admitted that if the facts were correctly stated, a gross breach of privilege had been committed; and, after some further conversation, Lord Cranborne's motion, on the suggestion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was postponed.

*April 23.*

EAST INDIA COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Crawford moved that it be an instruction to the select committee on East India communications that they be empowered to extend their inquiry to China and Japan, and Australia and the Mauritius.

Mr. Childers said he trusted that the instruction would not prevent the committee from going straight through the inquiry as regarded China and Japan before they came to Australia.

Mr. Crawford said that Australia and the Mauritius would only be considered incidentally until the other portion of the inquiry was completed. It had, however, been doubted whether, under the original order of reference, the committee were justified in hearing evidence even incidentally with respect to Australia.

The motion was agreed to.

It was also ordered, on the motion of Mr. Crawford, that the select committee on East India communications do consist of seventeen members, and that Mr. Marsh and Mr. Brooks be added to the committee.

## RUSSIA.

*(From the Overland Mail, April 26.)*

THE *Nord* gives some particulars respecting the recent attempt made on the life of the Emperor of Russia. It was made, it says, when his Majesty was leaving the garden on the side of the quay, after taking a walk with Duke Nicholas of Leuchtenberg and the Princess Mary of Baden. The caleche was somewhat in advance, and a sergent-de-ville had presented the Emperor with his cloak when the ball whistled over his head. A young peasant who observed the assassin aiming at the Emperor struck his arm, which happily caused the bullet to deviate. The people would have torn the assassin in pieces if they had not been prevented by the Emperor. He cried out to the peasants who fell upon him, "It is for you that I have devoted myself; he has deceived you, and has not given you enough of land." When arrested he stated that he belonged to the district of Longa (government of St. Petersburg). He has not yet been identified, but there is reason to believe that his declaration is false, and that he is, says the *Nord*, "one of those miserable wretches whose moral sense has been perverted by a vicious education and bad reading." The Emperor went at once to the winter palace to inform the Empress of what had happened. In the evening the Emperor addressed the officers of the Guards, who filled the palace, and related to them the incidents of the attempt. They went in a body from the palace to the Cathedral of Preobrajensky, where a Te Deum was sung, while the Emperor and Empress and the rest of the Imperial family went to the Cathedral of Kazan, and offered up thanks. The city was illuminated in the night. The young man who foiled the arm of the regicide was presented to the Empress, who thanked him with tears in her eyes. When the Emperor announced to the officers of the Guard that he would ennoble the young man, the announcement was received with loud hurrahs. A subscription has been opened to enable him to support his new dignity. Some papers were found on the assassin, and amongst them a kind of proclamation to the people, in which he says "the world will have no peace till all the sovereigns are exterminated." Private intelligence states that the would-be-assassin is a Russian nobleman, about twenty years of age, who, like so many others of his class, has been ruined in consequence of the emancipation of the peasantry.

## UNPOPULARITY OF INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE.

*(From the Army and Navy Gazette).*

AN article appeared in one of the daily papers a few days ago, based upon a letter written by a soldier in India, in which the unpopularity of the service, as manifested by the number of men claiming their discharge at the expiration of the ten years' service, is attributed to the bad management of the canteens throughout that country. The soldier's dislike to the service is caused by other and far stronger reasons than that mentioned in the article. The inability to obtain beer or spirits may be a grievance, but is not of itself sufficient to cause a man to sacrifice his former service and the army—to recommence his career in life. The majority of the men before entering the army have to work hard, and even during the time they are in England their day is so cut up with drills, duties, and fatigues, that they do not feel that they are chimney-pots in summer; but, in India, where they are cooped up in their barrack rooms for five or six hours of the day, their only occupation cleaning their arms and accoutrements, they feel their existence hangs heavily on their hands. In the French army a great many of the articles of food consumed by the soldiers are raised by the men themselves, and this system has been adopted, in a very limited degree, in our service, where we have tried soldiers' gardens. Again, in several large garrisons in England, the commissariat officers and men have of late years purchased, killed, dressed, and issued the meat to the regiments—made and baked all the bread required. Why not let this scheme be fully developed and extended to individual regiments in India? If suitable buildings were erected near every barracks, and all the cattle, flour, and such provisions as the regiment would require for several weeks be stored in them under the care of three or four sergeants, the quartermaster, and the commissariat officer, employment would be found for a few hours daily for several men of each company. Then, again, all the clothing and boots should be manufactured in the regimental workshops, Government supplying the materials, and offering a fair rate of wages; all barrack damages should be repaired, and barrack furniture made by the men, thus giving work to carpenters, painters, and blacksmiths. If the men were to be employed during their spare hours they would be more valuable soldiers, and many of their imaginary grievances would vanish. Many officers have ignored the idea of turning the men into butchers, bakers, and tailors, and if it would tend in the slightest degree to relax discipline, their objections would be well founded. Let us try. Would a man, who has been usefully engaged in any of the workshops for four hours during the middle of the day, be apt to be more careless and slovenly on evening parade than his comrade, who has passed his time in smoking and loitering about the barrack rooms, or in sleeping? Possessing a knowledge of every trade, in addition to their qualities as soldiers, would they be more or less valuable during a campaign?

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

### THE CRISIS IN GERMANY.

*(From the Overland Mail, April 26.)*

THE texts of the two latest despatches on the subject of disarmament which have passed between Austria and Prussia are published in this morning's papers. Count Mensdorff, writing to the Austrian Minister at Berlin on the 18th instant, states that the Emperor is willing, "by an ordinance to be dated April 25th, to retract those movements of troops which the Cabinet of Berlin regards as military measures directed against Prussia, and also to take all other measures which would lead to that result, upon condition that on their part the Prussian Government undertake to order on the same day, or on the next day, the return to a peace footing of the different *corps d'armée* which have been reinforced since the 27th of March. In making this proposition the Imperial and Royal Government believes it has done everything within its power to bring about a peaceful solution to the explanations which have been exchanged." The Prussian reply is dated April 21st, and states that the military measures ordered by the King having been adopted solely in consequence of the Austrian military preparations, his Majesty is ready and willing to accept the proposition made to him, and to put an end to these measures of precaution as soon as the Imperial Goverment shall have recalled those measures which were the cause of our counter movements." The King's Government, therefore, agrees willingly to the proposal made in the despatch of Count Mensdorff of April 18, and as soon as it shall receive "authentic information that his Majesty the Emperor has countermanded the orders which have been given for placing the Imperial troops in a position of preparedness for war against Prussia, his Majesty the King will on his side at once direct the reduction of those portions of the army which have been increased in strength since March 27. His Majesty will have this order carried out in the same degree, and within the same time as the corresponding reductions of the war preparations of the Imperial army. With respect to the manner and to the time within which these reductions shall be effected, the King's Government will await further communication from the Imperial Cabinet, in order that the mutual disarmament shall be equal in extent and in progress. The King's Government also expects that the military preparations made by other German Powers will be, in a like manner, countermanded, and that no renewed necessity for military precautions on the part of Prussia will be caused by a continuance of these preparations."

Austria is stated to be putting both its land and naval forces in Venetia on a war footing; and the Vienna Cabinet is said to have addressed a circular despatch to Prussia and the other European Powers informing them that the Austrian armaments are rendered necessary by the proceedings of the Italian Government. The despatch at the same time declares that Austria, relying upon the word of the Prussian King, considers any measures of defence against Prussia to be unnecessary. The Italian *Nazione* believes that Austria desires to mask under the pretext of measures of defence against Italy an infraction of the understanding between the two great German Powers for mutual disarmament. "Prussia," says the *Nazione*, "much more than Italy, should at once direct her attention to the Austrian armaments in Venetia." The reported collision between the Austrian troops and a band of "freebooters" near Rovigo, appears to be apocryphal. In this both the Austrian and Italian official journals are agreed. The Vienna *Morgenpost* gives currency to a statement that the Emperor Napoleon has intimated to Italy that if she goes to war with Austria she must not expect any assistance from France. The Paris correspondent of the *Post*, however, thinks that if it is announced some day that arrangements have been made for the sale of Venetia to Italy, the public need not be surprised. Austrian statesmen begin to doubt if Venetia is not rather a source of weakness than strength, and the late dispute with Prussia has probably strengthened this conviction. "Every one knows," says the writer, "that the Emperor Napoleon has long desired to witness a solution of the Venetian difficulty, and it is not perhaps too much to say that France would support any negotiations for a transfer of Venice to the Italian Crown. In such a transaction the British Government would no doubt equally countenance the desires of the Italian nation. We have had in Paris Count Arese, and other Italian special envoys, who have waited on the Emperor, with the Chevalier di Nigra, the Minister Plenipotentiary of King Victor Emmanuel, whose relations at court are very intimate. It would of course be the height of absurdity to pretend to know what has taken place at the Tuileries, or what may be now going on at Vienna. A public telegram says—'Signor Visconti Venosta and Signor Arese are here charged with a secret mission.' Now, if Austria is contemplating opening a door for negotiations, all the above-named signs and indications are of the highest interest. Without knowing more than the most ordinary observer of political events in Paris, I think we may conclude that, if France can assist in bringing about a solution of the Venetian difficulty, she will do so as well as England. It would complete the Emperor's programme—"from the Alps to the Adriatic'—and at the same time consolidate the Austrian empire."

## DIRECT COMMISSIONS.

*(From the Overland Mail, April 26.)*

THE following are the names of the successful candidates in the recent examination at Chelsea Hospital for direct commissions.—April 24, 1866.—

| | | Marks. | | | Marks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Scobie, M. J | 7184 | 58 | Johnson, C. S | 2920 |
| 2 | Drury, J. G | 7154 | 59 | Harington, A. M. | 2910 |
| 3 | Becher, C. L | 7046 | 60 | Fryer, A. C | 2890 |
| 4 | Fairlie, W. F | 6891 | 61 | Courtenay, R. J | 2831 |
| 5 | Unthank, C. W. J. | 6568 | 62 | Jackson, J. H. F. | 2801 |
| 6 | Liddell, F. C | 6341 | 63 | Hill, P. G | 2770 |
| 7 | Waddy, J. M. E. | 6035 | 64 | Ricardo, A. O | 2732 |
| 8 | Taylor, G. E. M. | 5700 | 65 | M'Calmont, J. M. | 2730 |
| 9 | Villiers, Hon. G. P. H. | 5617 | 66 | Hamond, G. E. W. G. | 2710 |
| 10 | Le Breton, E. H. | 5405 | 67 | Chevers, F. P | 2665 |
| 11 | Warton, R. G | 5152 | 68 | Ward, F | 2655 |
| 12 | Watson, E | 5026 | 69 | Taylor, C | 2590 |
| 13 | Weld-Blundel, C | 4922 | 70 | Horton, T | 2575 |
| 14 | Moxon, J | 4765 | 71 | Belford, E. A | 2555 |
| 15 | Hughes, W. P | 4594 | 72 | Pochin, N | 2550 |
| 16 | Lendrum, J. V | 4537 | 73 | Maxwell, Hon. Joseph | 2545 |
| 17 | Eaton, H. F | 4511 | 74 | O'Kelly, E. O'Donnell | 2533 |
| 18 | Moore J. G. C | 4475 | 75 | Pass, J | 2440 |
| 19 | Humphrey, J. W | 4455 | 76 | Charnock, J. L | 2415 |
| 20 | Bland, T. D | 4420 | 77 | Landon, C. P. | 2375 |
| 21 | Pulteney, R. M | 4410 | | Lapenotiere, W. M. G. | 2375 |
| 22 | Walker, H. W | 4399 | 79 | Behan, G. B | 2357 |
| 23 | Chapman, A. T | 4370 | 80 | Bromhead, G. | 2355 |
| 24 | Boswell, G. L. H | 4309 | 81 | Gollis, W. C | 2335 |
| 25 | Mills, H. J | 4230 | 82 | Montgomerie, Hn. G. A | 2305 |
| 26 | Villiers, Hon. R. F | 4220 | 83 | Maher, V. H | 2290 |
| 27 | Lethbridge, E | 4175 | 84 | Gully, S. M | 2276 |
| 28 | Hurt, R. N | 4170 | 85 | Conant, E. H | 2265 |
| 29 | Shepherd, S. J | 4165 | 86 | Ridley, H. C. M. | 2262 |
| 30 | Darnell, R. de M | 4108 | 87 | Gibbs, T. F. | 2230 |
| 31 | De Visme, G. A | 4085 | | Deering, C. L. H. | 2230 |
| 32 | Kennedy, L. M. H. | 3985 | 89 | Lawe, P. M | 2210 |
| 33 | Henderson, J | 3900 | 90 | Atkinson, J | 2205 |
| 34 | Tottenham, F. L | 3885 | 91 | Hinde, J. H. C | 2197 |
| 35 | Otway, R. C | 3860 | 92 | Ives, E. H | 2195 |
| 36 | Russell, H. H | 3725 | 93 | Mead, J. P | 2150 |
| 37 | Kelly, W. F | 3575 | 94 | Brooke, A. V. H. | 2145 |
| 38 | Kenny, T. J. O'Dwyer | 3523 | 95 | Beale, W. S | 2070 |
| 39 | Hildyard, H. J. T | 3517 | 96 | Purdon-Woodroofe, H. | 2055 |
| 40 | Lindsay, W. J | 3505 | 97 | Herbert, F. J. A. | 2039 |
| 41 | Theobald, A | 3465 | 98 | Turquand, W. M. H | 2020 |
| 42 | Gordon-Lennox, Lord A. C | 3360 | 99 | Murphy, L | 1975 |
| 43 | Conor, C | 3305 | 100 | Rhoades, T. H. G. | 1965 |
| 44 | Simpson, A. W | 3265 | 101 | Still, J. N | 1940 |
| 45 | Macleod, H. T | 3250 | 102 | Montgomery, H. C. G | 1915 |
| 46 | Nolan, F | 3249 | 103 | Brown, H | 1860 |
| 47 | Hogarth, J. H. S. | 3230 | 104 | Wickham, E. W. H | 1845 |
| 48 | Christopher, L. W | 3156 | 105 | Jones, E. W | 1837 |
| 49 | Leatham, G. H | 3139 | 106 | Froom, G | 1835 |
| 50 | Smith, A. M | 3130 | 107 | Unwin, W. C. L. | 1800 |
| 51 | Oxley, R. H | 3110 | | | |
| 52 | Maffett, C. F | 3097 | | | |
| 53 | Knight, H. J | 3040 | | | |
| 54 | Riddell, H. S. L | 3005 | | | |
| 55 | Birch, E | 2975 | | | |
| 56 | Gray, W. F. C | 2955 | | | |
| 57 | Laing, E. J. W | 2921 | | | |

## WAR-OFFICE GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, *April 20.*

*(From the Overland Mail, April 26.)*

17th Regiment of Lancers—Edmund Verney Wyatt Edgell, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Henry Tilson Shaen Carter, who retires.

11th Regiment of Foot—Thomas Stephen Coppinger, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Charles Albert Spaeth, who retires.

15th Foot—Ensign Julian Henry Hay Ruxton to be lieut., by purchase, vice Edward Cuthbert Ward, who retires; Alexander Grant, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Ruxton.

44th Foot—Lieut. Augustus Richard Trimmer to be instructor of musketry.

46th Foot—Lieut. Richard Fletcher Armytage Howorth to be captain, by purchase, vice George T. Delme Radcliffe, who retires; Ensign Charles Dunn Bury to be lieut., by purchase, vice Howorth; Gerard William Thorpe, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Bury.

65th Foot—Staff Assis.-Surg. Joseph Salkeld Johnston, M.D., to be assist.-surg., vice A. Neill, who exchanges.

69th Foot—Capt. Alexander Bruce Tulloch, from the 96th Foot, to be capt., vice E. Boyle, who exchanges.

73rd Foot—Lieut. Bolton James A. Monsell to be capt., by purchase, vice William Henry Samuel Pigott, who retires; Ensign Richard John Frederick Edgcumbe to be lieut., by purchase, vice Monsell.

95th Foot—Lieut. Henry G. Paske to be captain, by purchase, vice John Joseph Bacon, who retires; Ensign Michael Ryan Healy to be lieut., by purchase, vice Paske; Robert Oakman Cotton, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Healy.

96th Foot—Capt. Edward Boyle, from the 69th Foot, to be capt., vice A. B., Tulloch, who exchanges.

103rd Foot—Gentleman Cadet Robert Leith Shaw, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, vice Richard Casement Nicholetts, who resigns.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assist.-Surg. Alexander Neill, from the 65th Foot, to be staff assist.-surg., vice J. S. Johnston, M.D., who exchanges.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. Thomas Tapp, C.B., 103rd Foot, to have the local rank of major-general while serving on the divisional staff in the East Indies.

Paymaster de Pentheny de Pentheny O'Kelly, 17th Lancers to have the honorary rank of captain.

## CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

*(From the Overland Mail, April 26.)*

THE twelfth ordinary meeting of this bank was held on the 18th inst. at the London Tavern; Mr. Mitchell, M.P., in the chair. The report and statement of accounts were presented, and taken as read.

The Chairman, in moving the usual confirmatory resolution, expressed his regret that he had not to congratulate the shareholders on a more favourable report; but they had passed through a very severe crisis, and he believed, without wishing to make any invidious comparisons, that their bank had not suffered any more than any of the other institutions in the East, and less than many. As the directors had made it a point from the beginning to tell the shareholders the truth, they had pretty well, as far as they were then able to judge, forewarned them at the last meeting in October, at the same time, that the capital of the bank had not, to the knowledge of the directors, been trenched upon, nor had it been, though he regretted to say that the reserve fund, which it would be their duty to build up again as soon as possible, had been reduced to a comparatively small sum. They had, however, this consolation, that their institution, which, like others of the same character, depended upon its credit, had not suffered one bit in that respect in the East, and they were able now to negotiate their bills upon terms as favourable as any bank there. They had also maintained their credit at home. As regarded the bad debts, they could not as yet speak with any certainty; but the board believed the total losses would amount to 140,000*l.*, the whole of which were included in the present balance-sheet. As stated in the report, they transferred from the reserve 85,000*l.* This, they believed, accurately represented the actual loss. There was every reason to believe that they had passed through a crisis unexampled in severity since the South Sea bubble in 1715, so far as regarded the East, and they had passed through it with credit unimpaired. The bank never stood better in public estimation and credit, and he believed they would be in a position to present a much more satisfactory report at the next meeting.

Mr. Jones (director) seconded the motion.

Mr. Hoyes complained that the report did not furnish a list of the names of the directors.

The Chairman replied that the names of the directors were from time to time advertised in the public papers, and the list was sent to all the shareholders.

A Shareholder believed that at the last meeting the directors consented to take half the usual remuneration, and he further asked why the details of the expenses of management and other charges were not given.

The Chairman did not think it advantageous to the shareholders to publish such details. The managerial expenses had been enhanced by the increased salaries which the banking competition in the East and the heavy cost of living occasioned. As illustrating the fact that they did not pay more than was absolutely necessary, he stated that the manager at Hong Kong, where their note circulation amounted to 170,000*l.*, had a salary which, with the allowance for house rent, was lower than that paid to an official in a similar position by any other banking institution in the place. He had stated at the last half-yearly meeting that the directors, although their work had been much harder than before, during the period that the losses were incurred, would reduce their own emolument from ,000*l.* to 2,500*l.* a year, and that promise was being carried out. In the present accounts one-half of the directors' remuneration was taken at such reduced rate, and the other half of the reduction would apply to the present half year.

A Shareholder considered that it would be better not to pay any dividend this half year, and carry the 20,000*l.* which it would absorb over to the reserve fund.

The Chairman said the directors had fully considered the matter. No doubt the losses had been great, but they had 800 shareholders, many of whom were clergymen and widows who depended in a great measure on the dividend, and so long as they did not intrench on the capital, which they had not done, they did not think it would be right to deprive such persons of their dividends. The reserve was set apart specially to meet such losses when they occurred. In reply to other questions, he added that in each of the three cases where the heavy losses had arisen the managers had been changed.

A Shareholder inquired whether any steps had been taken to recover the amount of the guarantee from the sureties of the late managers of the Bombay establishment, from whose negligence it was stated at the last meeting a large portion of the losses had arisen.

The Chairman replied that proceedings had been commenced to recover from the sureties, who were the European Guarantee Society. The amount of the guarantee was 5,000*l.*

The motion adopting the report was unanimously carried.

The Chairman next moved the declaration of the dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, which was also carried *nem. con.*

The two directors retiring by rotation were re-elected, Mr. John Allan and Mr. James Fraser.

On the proposal for re-electing the auditors, a Shareholder objected to Mr. Alderman Dakin, on the ground that he was connected with so many joint-stock companies; but several of the proprietors and of the directors having testified to the great attention the worthy alderman paid to the audit, which was a continuous one, and Mr. Alderman Dakin having stated that he had retired from several of the companies referred to, and that in the others his duties were for the most part merely nominal, the motion was put and carried by forty-six hands against fifteen as far as Alderman Dakin was concerned, and unanimously in regard to the other auditor, Mr. Jonathan Thorp.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors concluded the proceedings.

## ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

*(From the Overland Mail, April 26.)*

THE annual general meeting of shareholders was held on the 19th inst., at the offices in Threadneedle-street; Mr. H. G. Gordon in the chair.

The report stated that the net profit for the year 1865, including 4,489*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* from last account, after defraying current expenses and providing for bad and doubtful debts, amounted to 155,137*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* Out of this amount a half-yearly dividend of 75,000*l.* had already been paid in November last, and it is now proposed to divide a like sum of 75,000*l.*, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. After providing for the present dividend of 1*l.* 5*s.* per share, there will be 5,137*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* to carry forward to the credit of the next account. The directors regretted that the operations of 1865 had not proved so successful as on former occasions. The commercial crisis in the East, whilst diminishing the profits, had also rendered necessary a larger than ordinary provision for losses, and thus a reduction of the dividend became unavoidable.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, regretted that the dividend now proposed fell short of those which it had been his good fortune to announce on former occasions. They had had to go through a very unexpected crisis, and in common with all banks connected with the East they had suffered losses and a diminution of profit. However it was satisfactory to know that they had written off all bad debts, and made ample provision for whatever was doubtful. The capital and reserve funds were intact, and the credit of the corporation had never been in a higher position. In the interval between the issue of the report and the meeting he had received several letters from friends of the corporation making inquiries which he had now very great pleasure in answering. The first question put to him was whether they were involved with any banks, or finance or discount companies in Bombay, in this country, or elsewhere. His answer was in the negative, being qualified by the addition that the only connection they had with such companies arose in the usual way of business. The second question, which was no doubt suggested by recent losses consequent upon investment in land in China, was whether the company had invested any money in this way, and to that he gave a negative answer. He should add that of course they required premises there for conducting their business. The third question was what had caused the fall in their shares. A reduction in dividend had no doubt in part produced that effect; but a reference to the share list showed that their shares stood as high, if not higher, than those of their neighbours. The fourth question was—how were higher dividends made by other banks. His answer was that some might make higher dividends by London business, which had been very profitable during the last few years, and some might make higher profits by running risks, which they did not care to do. The fifth question was—had any officers been recalled on account of irregular operations or for doing bad business? His answer was a negative one, and he might add that although their losses had been severe, they had all been incurred in the regular course of their business, and not from any exceptional or irregular transaction. The sixth and last question was whether all bad and doubtful debts had been provided for? and to that he had already given a satisfactory answer. He would add, that during the last six months of 1865 no bad or doubtful debts had been incurred, and the accounts received from the branches showed that an excellent business was doing, with fair profits. They had experienced great competition in the East, but in consequence of the collapse of financial establishments there, and the proof given during the crisis of the soundness and stability of their company, that competition was gradually dying out, and would in all probability entirely disappear.

After some discussion, the report was agreed to, as also a resolution in favour of the declaration of a dividend of 1*l.* 5*s.* per share in addition to the *ad interim* dividend already given. The retiring directors were re-elected, and the usual compliment to the chairman concluded the business.

## COMMERCIAL AND MONETARY.

*(From the Overland Mail, April 26.)*

LONDON, THURSDAY MORNING, 26TH APRIL.

THE discount market during the last week has presented no change of importance. The demand for money both at the Bank and in the general market has been steady. The rate for good bills remains at 5¾ to 6 per cent.

At one period attention was directed rather anxiously to some withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England, but they soon ceased, and during the last two or three days gold has been sent into the Bank, though only in small amounts. The steadiness of the exchanges also forms a favourable feature, and arises in great part from the present slackness of the demand for silver for the East.

On last Wednesday afternoon it transpired that the draughts of Barned's Banking Company had been returned by their London agents, and on Thursday this establishment stopped payment. No precise information has transpired with respect to the liabilities, but in some quarters they are said to reach between 3,000,000*l.* and 3,500,000*l.* There are 40,000 shares in this undertaking upon which 10*l.* per share, or 400,000*l.*, has been paid, leaving 1,600,000*l.* of uncalled capital. The company was formed only in June last, to take over the business of Messrs. Barned and Co., which had existed in Liverpool for more than half a century. The direction comprises persons of great respectability, and the number of shareholders is between 600 and 700. It is believed, therefore, that the creditors will be paid in full. The business of the concern appears to have been of a very speculative character, and it is feared that its failure, combined with the recent heavy fall in cotton, will lead to further embarrassments at Liverpool. The advances made have been chiefly upon Railway securities, ships, cotton and iron. The operations which resulted in the recent rapid advance in the price of iron warrants are said to have been carried out through the assistance afforded by this bank. A partner in the firm of Coleman, Turquand, Youngs and Co., the accountants, will visit Liverpool, to investigate the books on behalf of various metropolitan financial establishments.

Amid the dismay which has been caused by the recent instances of collapse amongst joint stock companies, there is, perhaps, some danger that the balance may not be struck fairly between the advantages and disadvantages of the joint stock system. Even the suspension of Barned's Banking Company affords an illustration of the safeguards by which the public, regarded as creditors, are environed. A private concern may continue business, and live upon its creditors through many years of insolvency as was the case with Messrs. Puget, Bainbridges, and Co., the private bankers; but a joint stock company is compelled to come forward with a statement of its position at the end of every six or twelve months. In this periodical publicity there is a great element of safety, as speculative tendencies must inevitably be brought to the test of a comparatively short reckoning. But another main advantage of the modern joint stock system consists in the fact that, while the position of the shareholders is, in the first instance one of their own deliberate choosing, is clearly defined as regards pecuniary amount, especially under the law of limited liability, the creditors in nearly every instance on record have enjoyed complete immunity from loss.

The failure of Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Balguy, sugar refiners, has been officially announced. Their liabilities amount to about 150,000*l.* The liquidation will be very unfavourable, the assets reaching only about 30,000*l.* or 4*s.* in the pound. The firm has been established about ten years, and has held a respectable position. The books are in the hands of Messrs. Colman, Turquand, and Co.

It appears that the advances fraudulently obtained, chiefly on duplicate bills of lading, by Mr. Jose Perez, of the firm of Pinto, Perez, Ashley, and Co., reach about 80,000*l.*, and that the total liabilities of the house range from 400,000*l.* to 500,000*l.* The assets are estimated at only about 40,000*l.*, but this is irrespective of a large amount of securities held by some of the creditors. Mr. Perez is said to be now in Spain, where he cannot be made answerable for offences committed in this country.

The *Manchester Examiner and Times* contains the following:—

"It was reported in the Liverpool Exchange on Saturday that a cotton firm and corn firm, both large houses, had suspended in consequence of the Barned's Bank difficulty, but that in both cases it only required a few days to obtain the necessary aid, and they would resume this week."

The public, though still distrustful of banking and financial shares, continue to invest rather freely in securities of the most solid class. Thus the English funds, assisted by an improvement on the Paris Bourse, and by the subsidence of the demand for silver for the East, combined with the increased firmness of the exchanges, have experienced a rise of nearly ½ per cent. There is, also, a fresh advance in the India Five per Cent. stock, and a better demand for Indian railway securities, which are evidently growing in favour. On the other hand, miscellaneous shares are heavy, and financial rather lower. The chief feature is perhaps the continued depression of bank shares, many of which have again fallen. A vague distrust has been occasioned by the failure of Barned's Banking Company.

The demand for the India Five per Cent. stock continues, and a further important advance has taken place. Transactions have occurred as high as 106, although this stock is secured against reduction in the rate of interest only till July, 1870. The present price, however, includes only about 1½ per cent. of accrued interest. It has been noticed on former occasions, however, that as soon as the moneyed public, in their desire for investments of undoubted safety, have driven up the prices of Indian Government Securities, properly so termed to a high level, the Indian railway stocks have next come into favour. At no former time have the facts bearing upon the future of Indian railway property been so favourable as they are now. The steady growth of the traffic on some of the lines is full of encouragement for the holders.

Banking and Financial shares are generally heavy, owing to the continued rumours of commercial embarrassments, and the disposition on the part of speculators to press sales. Agra Bank shares have fallen as much as 5*l.*, and those of the other establishments connected with the East are likewise weaker, with the single exception of Oriental Bank, which have improved.

## PRODUCE MARKET.

*(From the Overland Mail, April 26.)*

LIVERPOOL, *April 25.*

COTTON.—The extreme depression attracted the attention of buyers, particularly for consumption, and a large business was done on Monday and Tuesday, accompanied by a rally in prices. On Wednesday, upon later advices of full receipts in the American ports (though afterwards qualified,) the demand again fell off, and prices gave way. On Thursday morning the existing want of confidence was increased by the announcement of the difficulties of a local bank, and business was checked; as the day advanced there was more steadiness, but the quotations still showed a decline of about 1½d to 2d. from the previous week's rates. The demand for Sea Island was very limited, and in some instances a decline submitted to of from 1d. to 2d. per lb. The quotations of American were reduced 1½d. to 2d. per lb., and after some considerable fluctuations from day to day. For Brazil there was a fair inquiry, but prices further gave way 1½d. to 2d. per lb. Egyptian was in fair demand, but an irregular decline was submitted to of 2d. to 2½d. Smyrna fell 1d. to 2d. per lb. In East India the business was very limited, and the pressure to sell continuing prices were depressed, and closed at an irregular decline of 2d. to 2½d. per lb from the previous week's quotations. Speculators took during the week 8,710 bales; exporters, 19,280 bales, and the trade, 39,850 bales. There was an improved demand on Friday, and prices of American were quoted ½d dearer, while Surats continued to be freely offered, and were very irregular. The sales were 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were for export and speculation. The market was steady on Saturday, and prices were maintained. The sales comprised 10,000 bales. Decided buoyancy prevailed on Monday, and with sales to the extent of 20,000 bales. Prices rose ⅜d. to 1d. per lb. Yesterday (Tuesday) there was a very good inquiry, a strong market at Monday's rates for all kinds, except Surats, which were rather irregular. The sales again realized 20,000 bales.

*P.S.—Liverpool, Wednesday Evening, April 25.*—The market was dull to-day, and prices were rather easier. The sales were 10,000 bales.

MANCHESTER, *April 25.*

COTTON GOODS.—The heavy operations in cotton at Liverpool by spinners who have been tempted by low prices to purchase at once to cover orders they hold for yarn have naturally caused a slight reaction there, and to some extent a similar result has been produced here in yarn and cloth. The telegrams from Liverpool, however, say that out of 20,000 bales bought there yesterday at ½d. advance per lb., 7,000 were taken by speculators; and the somewhat better feeling in this market is tinged by a fear that improvement will not prove of a permanent character. In shipping yarns there was a good deal of business yesterday at about 1d. per lb. advance upon the lowest price taken last week. Many of our spinners have been asking a considerable advance on what they could have obtained last week, and this in many quarters has checked operations, buyers showing a good deal of timidity. Sellers, however, report the market as closing decidedly better than it has been. Business for the Continent has been discouraged by telegrams exhibited on the exchange by Germans from German correspondents. One of them was as follows:—"War is inevitable; buy nothing on our account." Home trade yarns were selling better yesterday, and there was a fair business at 1d. per lb. advance on the rates of last Friday. In cloth there was less improvement. The reaction in cotton at Liverpool caused manufacturers to raise their quotations a little, but there was little or no business effected where they insisted upon an advance on the prices of last week. Buyers, generally seemed to fear a return to the low prices of last week, though there was a hope that it would not be accompanied with the same panic feeling, and were holding back where any advance was mentioned.

## EUROPE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

| DATE. | SHIPS. | COMMANDERS. | AT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| April 16 | Princess Dagmar | Lewis | Liverpool. |
| 17 | Tyburnia | Coote | Deal. |
| | Malabar | Pearce | (from Kurrachee) Gravesend. |
| 19 | Havelock | Crawford | Liverpool. |
| 20 | Baron Macaulay | Cunningham | Do. |
| | Tiverton | Smith | Do. |

### DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

| DATE. | SHIPS. | COMMANDERS. | FROM. |
|---|---|---|---|
| April 17 | Belle Isle | Webster | Gravesend. |
| | British Empire | Owen | Cardiff. |
| 18 | King Lear | Little | London. |
| 19 | T. E. Milledge | Loberto | (for Kurrachee) Gravesend. |
| | Peckforton Castle | Guthrie | Liverpool. |
| | Romulus | Fisher | (for Kurrachee) Liverpool. |
| | Dreadnought | French | Liverpool. |
| 20 | Royal George | Ivey | London. |
| 21 | The Tweed | Stuart | Gravesend. |
| | Her Majesty | Bain | Liverpool. |
| 22 | Zoe | Cochrane | (for Kurrachee) Gravesend. |
| | Florence Nightingale | Harrison | Liverpool. |
| 23 | Leonidas | Shiel | London. |

### VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Benjamin Adams, Bombay to Liverpool, March 21, lat. 27 N., long. 40 W.

Edward Percy, Bombay to Liverpool, Feb. 27, lat. 23 S., long. 4 E.

Elizabeth Fry, Liverpool to Bombay, Feb. 3, lat. 15 S., long. 58 E.

E. Boustead, Bombay to Liverpool, March 2, lat. 21 S., long. 24.

Gilbert Thompson, London to Bombay, March 9, lat. 14 S., long. 23 W.

Helen Scott, Bombay to Liverpool, March 11, lat. 4 S., long. 7 W.

Rinaldo, London to Bombay, Feb. 4, lat. 37 S., long. 20 W.

Sir Jamsetjee Family, London to Bombay, March 13, lat. 0·5 N., long. 22·1 W.

Strongbow, Liverpool to Bombay, Feb. 28, lat. 3 N., long. 21 W.

Thorndean, Bombay to Liverpool, March 12, lat. 14 S., long. 8 W.

Chandernagore, Kurrachee for Liverpool, Feb. 16, lat. 36 S., long. 20 E.

City of Agra, Bombay for Liverpool, March 2, lat. 28 S., long. 9 E.

Duleep Singh, Bombay for Liverpool, 42 days, Feb. 20, lat. 35.44 S., long. 22.46 E.

Eumenides, from Ardrossan for Bombay, Feb. 18, lat. 40 S., long. 13 E.

## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY being the Queen's Birthday all the public and private offices will be closed.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P.M. yesterday.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Salsette*, which arrived from China yesterday morning, brought twenty-four lacs of specie.

THE British ship *Daphne* was towed down to Bombay yesterday, by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Comorin*, from Calicut.

SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker sat till late in the evening yesterday on the Appellate Side of the High Court, disposing of a number of criminal cases.

OWING to this being a public holiday (the Queen's Birthday) His Excellency the Governor's Band will not play in the Victoria Gardens this evening.

IN the list of passengers per P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Behar*, which appeared in our impression of yesterday, the name of Mr. M. Hanagar for Marseilles was inserted by mistake; it should have been Mr. Morton Flanagan.

THE departure of the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Nubia*, which was to have left for Suez yesterday, is postponed till to-morrow morning. It is understood that her passengers will be transferred to the *Behar*, which leaves with the mails this morning.

A MEMON boy, of the age of three years, whilst playing in Memonwarra Street yesterday afternoon was run over by a bullock cart, and in consequence of the severe injuries he sustained, the unfortunate lad died on the spot. The cartman is in the custody of the police.

OWING to the departure from Bombay of Mr. Bickersteth, the Senior Magistrate, Mr. F. L. Brown, the acting Second Magistrate, sat yesterday at the Fort Police Court, and will continue to do so until some one has been nominated to act in Mr. Bickersteth's place.

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE yesterday sentenced Caloo Suddoo to be imprisoned with hard labour for three months, on conviction of a charge of being found lying under a table, in the Brigade Major's bungalow on the Esplanade, at 11 o'clock at night, without being able satisfactorily to account for his presence therein.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Cashmere*, Captain McCorkindale, from Calcutta, arrived yesterday morning. She has the following passengers:—Major Westropp; Mr. and Mrs. Crawford; Mrs. Drury; Lieut. Grant; Lieut. Bullock; Lieut. West; Lieut. Birch; Mr. A. Denning; Mr. A. Williams; Mr. R. D. McMinn; Mr. Nowrojee Bazonjee; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Payne; Mr. Miles; and Mr. and Mrs. Gamble.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Salsette*, Captain Parish, arrived in harbour early yesterday morning from Hongkong, with the China and Australian mails. Her dates are:—Hongkong April 29th, Singapore 7th, Penang 9th, and Galle 16th instant. The papers received by this opportunity are devoid of news of importance. She brings the following passengers:—Lieut. Col. Gordon; Lieut. Greenlow; Mr. and Mrs. Ilberry and child; Mr. Fennell; Hon'ble T. Sutherland; Mr. H. Lewis; and Mr. M. M. Misiree.

THE following weather report, dated 23rd May, was supplied to us yesterday by the Master Attendant's Department:—

*Madras*—Weather fair, and wind south-west.

*Galle*—Weather calm and cloudy to-day, after some time weather hot and partially clouded, wind light from west.

*Goa*—Weather hot, wind steady from west.

*Kolapore*—Weather fair, wind strong south-west.

*Surat*—Weather fair and calm.

*Paumben*—Weather calm and fine day.

ONE of the crew of the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Salsette*, when she was within two days of Bombay on her inward voyage, fell off the bridge over the side into the sea. In falling the poor fellow struck against one of the ship's anchors and dislocated his shoulder bone, notwithstanding which, he being a good swimmer, managed to keep afloat until a boat was lowered, when he was picked up in a very exhausted state. The assistance of the medical officer was immediately brought into requisition, and we are glad to hear that the man is doing well.

THE intervals of messages received between, 8 P. M. of the 22nd and 8 P. M. of the 23rd:—From Kurrachee, max. 41 hours 25 minutes, min. 17 hours 40 minutes. From Calcutta via Agra, max. 10 hours 19 minutes, min. 5 hour 37 minutes. From Madras, max. 17 hours 38 minutes, min. 1 hour 44 minutes. Oldest dates from United Kingdom 5th and 12th May. From Continent of Europe 9th May.

Latest dates of private telegrams received by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe 14th May.

THE following additional passengers will proceed this morning by the S. S. *Behar*, to Aden and Suez:—

*For Aden.*—Barrack Master Lyons.

*For Suez.*—Messrs. Sands and Bickersteth.

*For Marseilles.*—Rev. Mr. Gavin; Mr. M. Devisien; Mr. C. Johnson; Mr. Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia and Son; Mr. Ardaseer Rustomjee; Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee; and Mr. Muncherjee Framjee.

*For Southampton.*—Dr. Orpen; Mr. Newton; Mr. Green; Mr. West; Mr. Ratcliffe; Mr. Stephenson; Mrs. Sims; Mr. Jerdein; and Mr. T. James and child.

THE following vessels were signalled by the ship *Strongbow*, Captain Dixon, which arrived in port from Liverpool on Tuesday, on her voyage:—Feb. 18th, lat. 25-39 N., long. 22-23 W., ship *Broadwater*, from London to Japan, 26 days out, and again March 6th, lat. 1-9 S., long. 21-40, W.; 28th, *G. H. Wappus*, lat. 2-45 N., long. 20-20 W., Singapore to Falmouth; *Capitonia*, March 7th, lat. 2-16 S., long. 22-50 W., Shanghae to New York; *Alpine*, 10th, lat. 10 S., long. 12 E., Falmouth to California, 42 days out; *Pegasus*, April 2nd, lat. 40 S., long. 12 E., London to Sydney, 47 days out; *Pontiac*, May 8th, lat. 6 N., long. 57 E., Liverpool to Bombay, 150 days out.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday an inquest was held before Dr. Hewlett, at the Jamsetjee Hospital, on the body of a Hindoo labourer in the employ of the Bombay Reclamation Company's works, named Bhowana Simpee. On Tuesday last, at 8 A. M., a train of empty waggons was coming from Back Bay towards the hill, when the deceased attempted to cross the line on which the train was advancing. He was only three feet in front of it. The front waggon struck the unfortunate man, knocked him down, and both wheels passed over his left leg before the train was stopped. He was picked up and sent to the hospital, where he expired the same day at 2 P. M. A verdict of "accidental death" was recorded.

IT was stated in yesterday's *Gazette* that at the Fort Police Court on Tuesday, the summons in the case of Hurry Jacka *vs.* Nowrojee Dhunjeebhoy Coorlawalla was dismissed, on the application of Mr. Louis, who appeared on behalf of the defendant. It appears, however, that the application of that gentleman referred to another case. We are informed that, in the above matter, Messrs. Leathes, for N. D. Coorlawalla, wrote to Messrs. Cleveland and Peile, the complainant's solicitors, asking them to agree to an adjournment, and that Mr. Peile replied to the letter, and was consequently somewhat late when he arrived in Court. In the meantime, the summons was struck out; but on a representation of the facts, a fresh summons was granted.

TO-DAY being the Anniversary of the Birthday of Her Most Gracious Majesty, a Royal Salute will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 5-25 A. M. The Native Troops in Garrison will parade in review order at a quarter past five A. M., on the general parade ground, to fire a feu-de-joie, and will be formed up in line and facing the Marine Lines in the following order:—

Detachment 3rd N. I.
H. M.'s 4th Rifles N. I.
H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I.

Three rounds of blank ammunition to be issued per man.

The 21st Regiment N. I. will furnish the camp colours, and the recruit boys of corps will keep the ground.

The 1/4 Foot will parade in review order on its own private parade ground at the above mentioned time to fire a feu-de-joie.

The Officiating Superintendent of Marine directs that the vessels of the Bombay Marine in Harbour do dress ships in full from 5-20 A. M. on the firing of the first gun from the Saluting Battery until sun-set.

AT the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on the 23rd inst. a paper entitled "A Description of Pekin," was read by Mr. W. Lockhart, M.R.C.S. In the discussion which ensued, Captain Sherard Osborn said that the excellence and completeness of the means of communication in China formed one of the chief features of Chinese civilization, and that although we had been in possession of India for two centuries, our great Eastern empire was still very far behind China in this respect. A great effort was now being made to supply India with this great desideratum, and he had no doubt that the Hindoo would soon be ahead of the Chinaman in the possession of the facilities of internal communication. Colonel Beauchamp Walker stated that the population of Pekin had been much exaggerated. He believed it was not more than 1,200,000.—*Overland Mail, April 26.*

## STEAM SHIP "GUNGA."

THE following testimonial was presented to Captain Hanscom, by the passengers of the B. and B. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Gunga* on her last outward voyage:—

RED SEA, 19TH APRIL 1866.

DEAR CAPTAIN HANSCOM,—The passengers by the steam ship *Gunga* desire to express, before quitting it, on the termination of their voyage, their sense of the kindness and courtesy they have experienced from you and the officers under your command during their passage from Bombay, as well as during the time they have been on board the vessel.

With their best wishes they remain, very sincerely,

(Signed by Col. and Mrs. STEWART,
Major CAMPBELL, and sixteen
other passengers.)

## BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

*Return of Traffic for the Week ending 19th May, 1866.*

OPEN 306 MILES.

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 41,824 | 9 | 8 |
| Merchandize | 58,853 | 10 | 0 |
| Total... | 100,678 | 3 | 8 |
| Increase... | 35,690 | 14 | 4 |
| Corresponding Week in May, 1865, open 306 miles. | | | |
| Coaching | 50,770 | 6 | 7 |
| Merchandize | 14,216 | 14 | 9 |
| Total... | 64,987 | 5 | 4 |

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## EXTRAORDINARY ACTION FOR SLANDER.

An extraordinary action for slander, the parties to which were brothers, was tried before Mr. Justice Willis on the 21st inst. Mr. C. Wray Lewis, a barrister, was the plaintiff, and Captain E. Lewis, of the 21st Fusiliers, the defendant. Captain Lewis having been in India with his regiment, returned to England in October last, and went to the Junior United Service Club, of which he was a member. The plaintiff called at the club and left his card, but the defendant returned the card, and declined to hold any communication with the plaintiff. On the morning of Nov. 20, the defendant received the following letter, which was written on the United Service paper;—"Earnest,—You blackguard. I have waited here (at the club) to see you. Let me know where you are to be seen. I want a few words with you!—C. Wray Lewis, 97, Warwick-street, S. W. To Captain Levi, Esq., &c." The defendant thereupon called a handsome cab, drove to the address in the letter, and inquired for the plaintiff. According to the latter the defendant did not reach Warwick-street until between twelve and 1 A. M.; the plaintiff was roused from his sleep, and upon going into the drawing-room he saw a person flourishing a stick, and learnt that it was the defendant, who, addressing him said, you are a —— Jew thief and you rob every one; you have taken these apartments to rob these people; you are a bankrupt; you have robbed all your tradespeople; you are a —— murderer, you murdered your child and your father." And he also said to the owner of the lodgings and her servant, "I give you all warning, he will rob you all." The defendant then drove away, and in consequence of the disturbance, Mrs. Prescott, the landlady, gave plaintiff notice to quit, and as soon as it was convenient he left. In cross-examination plaintiff said he did not pay Mrs. Prescott any money, but gave her a promissory note for 11*l.* for rent due. He did not know whether his butcher and baker were left unpaid. He had means to pay; he had earned 300*l.* or 400*l.* by his profession during that year if he had been paid. He left lodgings in Northumberland-place, owing 30*s.* for rent. He gave a cheque for 3*l.* and asked for the difference. The cheque was returned, because there was not sufficient funds to meet it, but he believed that it was not presented until two months after it was drawn. He gave Thwaites, a grocer, a cheque for 5*l.*, which was dishonoured, but Thwaites had a bill for 100*l.* as security for the payment of the cheque. The bill was one he had from an officer in her Majesty's service, whom he met when he (the plaintiff) was in Lewes gaol for debt, in 1864. Thwaites thought that he could get the bill taken by a firm he dealt with. The bill was a "kite," which he was to fly for his own benefit. The acceptor was a gentleman of property who had been locked up in Lewes gaol for 300*l.* for costs by a person named Oldrieve, who had been clerk to witness's father. The plaintiff was bankrupt in 1862, when he owed 1,000*l.* which his father promised to pay. He had an income of 1,000*l.* a year to meet his liabilities. He could not say if Mr. Commissioner Holroyd declared that looking at witness's conduct before and after his bankruptcy he could not consent to give him an absolute discharge, but that he would order him to pay 50*l.* a year until all his debts were paid. Such an order was made, but witness did not pay a sixpence. He was never asked to pay. In 1865 he again became bankrupt. The witness was then questioned as to some other similar transactions, and he also said that his father had paid 20,000*l.* for his debts, and made him a weekly allowance. He admitted that when he left the letter at the club addressed to the defendant as Captain Levi, he meant to insult him for having treated his card with disrespect. The family name was, in fact, Levi. The jury did not find that this gentleman had been slandered by what his brother had said of him. The judge desired to know to what inn of court he belonged, as, after communicating with the other judges, his Lordship thought he might find it necessary to write to the benchers. It turned out that belongs to Grey's inn.—*Overland Mail, April* 26.

## CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST TWO OFFICERS.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday Lieutenant J. McLeod, and Dr. H. Waghorn, Staff Assistant Surgeon, both gentlemen belonging to the 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment, were charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with assaulting Mahomed Salay and others at Colaba.

Mr. Barton appeared for the defendants.

Mahomed Salay said—I am a calasee. About three days ago, in the evening, tom-toms were being beaten at the taboot erected by some Mahomedans at the Pilot Bunder, Colaba. A gentleman came there on horseback, with his sword hanging by his side. He at first spoke to two or three police sepoys, after which he said that, if the beating of the tom-toms was not discontinued, he would kill them with his sword. He spoke before a large number of people. I was present and heard what he said. It was night, and I cannot recognise the gentleman now. Information was given of this circumstance to Mr. Jackson, the European constable, who with a jemadar and policemen came to the spot. Mr. Jackson saw the license, and permitted the tom-toms being beaten. When they were again beaten some sahibs came, and stood behind the wall and threw stones. I cannot recognise them, as it was night-time and they were at a distance. One stone struck me in my forehead. Another man was struck behind his ear. When we cried out, Mr. Jackson and the policemen ran to apprehend the persons who threw stones. The said persons ran away into their bungalow. The previous night, also, a sahib came and struck a man with a stick.

Mr. Barton declined to cross-examine the witness.

Shaik Enoos Shaik Adum, a calasee, generally corroborated the preceding witness, and recognised both the defendants as the persons who threw the stones. Witness was hit by a stone thrown by the first defendant behind his ear, and the stone thrown by the second defendant hit him on his foot. Mr. Jackson went to see the defendants, who went into their bungalow.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton—I could see over the wall. I could see their whole body. The wall is not higher than this witness-box. It was moonlight, and there were the *taboot* lights also. I was at a short distance from the place whence the defendants threw stones. I could recognise people at that distance. It was clear moonlight. I could not see spectacles on any one of the defendants. They were dressed in plain clothes, and had no head-dress. I never saw the defendants before.

Mr. G. W. Jackson, sworn—I am an inspector of police. On Sunday night last, between 9 and 10 o'clock, I went to the place where the prosecutors had their *taboots*. They had permission to beat the tom-toms, and I allowed them to do so. I saw two European gentlemen throw stones to where the prosecutors were standing. The two prosecutors came and showed me the hurt they had received; one was hurt near his forehead, and the other behind his ear and in his foot. Lieut. McLeod was one of the two Europeans I saw. I can swear that I saw him. I am not sure about the other defendant. I then went into the compound of Lieut. McLeod. I sent him a message through his servant. He came out with the second defendant. I told Lieut. McLeod that two men were injured by the stones thrown by him. He said "I did throw the stones, I wish to God I had killed one." He added that he gave them a good licking the previous night; and as he was sick he was determined that they should make no noise.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton—To all appearance, I saw Lieut. McLeod well. I do not remember seeing any ramosee in the bungalow of Lieut. McLeod. I was standing by the wall. Lieut. McLeod was nearer to where I was standing than the other European. I had often seen Lieut. McLeod and recognised him. He came out first, and the doctor afterwards. I cannot say whether the doctor had arrived when Lieut. McLeod made use of the expressions I have described.

Mr. Patrick Hanson, European constable of police, generally corroborated the testimony given by the preceding witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton—I have been in the police force during the last three months. I could recognise both the defendants. I never saw them before.

Mr. Barton denied the charge against the defendants, and requested an adjournment in order to prepare the case for the defence.

His Worship—The defendants knew well that their case was coming on to-day, and they ought to have been here with their witnesses. It is not advisable to postpone the further hearing of such cases.

Mr. Barton—I was instructed last night at 12 o'clock, and had no time to prepare the defence.

His Worship—You must in that case give the names of your witnesses, Mr. Barton.

Mr. Barton, after consulting with his clients—The witnesses are the ramosee, a brother of Lieut. McLeod, and the hospital assistant, who will be prepared to prove that Lieut. McLeod was sick, and not in a state of health to throw any stones.

Further enquiry in the case was then adjourned until one o'clock on Monday next.

## FORT POLICE COURT.—23RD MAY.

(Before Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.)

Theft of Nails.—Mahomed Hoosein was charged with stealing a quantity of composition nails, worth Rs. 3, the property of B. H. Cama and Co.

Mr. Henry Williams, chief officer of the ship *Nagasaki*, now in the Bombay dock, said that people were employed stripping the copper off her yesterday. The old nails and old copper were lying in the bottom of the dock. This morning, at 8 o'clock, the prisoner, who was not employed about the ship, was seen at the bottom of the dock, picking up the nails and placing them in a bag produced before the Court. A policeman seized him with the nails in his possession.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for one month.

Theft.—Luximon Ramjee was charged with stealing one gold ear-ring, one copper pot, and a brass lamp, of the aggregate value of Rs. 40, the property of Atmaram Damodhur, a clerk in the office of the Sheriff of Bombay. His Worship convicted the prisoner, and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for three months in the County Jail.

A Scrimmage on the Frere Land Property.—Sobbam Godekoo, Appa Mahatarjee, Ranoo Ramjee, and Bhawoo Herry were charged with disorderly behaviour on the land of the Frere Land Reclamation Company, and with destroying property.

The defendants in this case were accompanied to the Police Court by upwards of 200 labourers, who appeared to have struck work by reason, as was alleged, of their wages being overdue.

Mr. George Winn, agent for Halstead & Co., contractors on the Frere Land Reclamation Company's property, said that this morning, about 6 o'clock, he was on the works when about a thousand workmen surrounded him. They struck and pelted him with stones. They hunted all the men who were at work off the works; and destroyed some papers which were lying on the complainant's desk. The defendants were the ringleaders. The first defendant collared him saying he would not allow the work to go on. As complainant was struggling to get away from him, the second defendant came to his assistance. While they held him, the others pelted him with stones. The first defendant called out in a furious state "beat him, kill him." The third defendant also collared him, and prevented him from having the work gone on with by another gang of workmen. The fourth defendant struck the European accountant. They were driving all the men off the works with pick handles. Rs. 1,500 are due to them; but they claimed more. They claimed day work, while they had been working piece-work.

It appeared from further evidence that the men also assaulted Mr. Richard Halstead, the contractor, one of whose drawers was broken open and some of his papers stolen.

The defendants denied the charge. The first said this was a got-up story against him; he demanded his wages and made no disturbance. The second defendant said this charge was brought against them with the view to deprive 2,600 men of their wages.

His Worship bound the defendants over in their own recognizances for Rs. 500 each to keep the peace towards the complainants. The crowd of labourers soon afterwards dispersed without any attempt at a breach of the peace.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE LATHAM AND ADDIS DISPUTE.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

Sir,—Mr. Latham must have felt himself unduly elevated when he became entitled somehow to add M. I. C. E. to his other titles, or he would have known that it is not etiquette nor custom, except amongst the veriest snobs of the profession, to be always pushing forward the fact of their belonging to the Institution of Civil Engineers.

Mr. Latham seems to be unaware that, however he may have got his votes, he most assuredly would have been blackballed if those present at his election had known that he was a Contractor on the G. I. P. Railway as well as calling himself a Civil Engineer, for if they had known his occupation properly he could have been only elected, like myself, AN ASSOCIATE.

### THE WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

Sir,—I trust the directors of the Western India Hotel Company will act on the suggestion of "Q. R." in your correspondence columns of to-day. The only thing that has been done with the money of the Company was to purchase a shigram and horse for Mr. Terry, the secretary, and to maintain it monthly at a considerable cost. For what purposes of the Company it was ever required it would be difficult to tell, and it is to be hoped it has long since been disposed of. Such being the case the paid-up capital of the Company has been yielding a fair interest, and as there is no chance of the scheme being carried out, the sooner the concern is wound up, and the money returned to the shareholders with the accumulated interest, the more satisfactory it will be for all parties. A SHAREHOLDER.

## INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

KATTYWAR, 16th May.

After an unusually long interval of silence, the Waghers have again made themselves heard and felt. A band of these beauties was seen a short time ago in the neighbourhood of Joonaghur, going in the direction of the Gheer. That jungle, however, at this time of the year is so unhealthy, and outlaws are so well aware of the fact, that it is hardly to be supposed they will make it their retreat. We had two executions at Dwarka the other day; they were Jemadar Nukea and his son. The former was the jemadar of the late Wagher battalion, who made himself very conspicuous in the Wagher mutiny, and was known to be in league with the rebels whilst serving in the Guikwar's regiment. His son was concerned in the murder of some pilgrims that were going from Dwarka to Beyt. The latter was hanged the day before his father; at first he did not show any symptoms of fear, but when the noose was being put round his neck, he began to show the white feather, and he had to be held up while the noose was adjusted. The father died more game, and offered to dispense with the services of a hangman, saying he would perform the duties himself. These executions will no doubt have a most salutary effect upon Okhamundul, as the people will see that Government is determined to put down the rebellion with a strong hand. The weather is most delightful at present, a strong sea breeze blowing all day, and such a thing as a hot wind not known. The cavalry lines at Bhattia are now almost completed, and the men will be able to go in about a week. There is room for one hundred men, and a bungalow for the officer in charge of them.

## CENTRAL INDIA.

The Railway opens to Sindee, 30 miles from Nagpore, on the 1st August next for certain, and to the River Wurdah by the end of the current month.—*Central India Times, May* 19.

We regret to learn of the death at Chindwara of Lieutenant St. J. C. Shaw, R. A., from the effects of injuries received from a panther. It would appear that news having been received of a panther being in the neighbourhood of Chindwara, Lieutenant Shaw, accompanied by a police constable, went in search of the beast. Both took up their position on a tree, and on the animal being driven towards them, fired and missed him. They then descended and attacked the panther on foot, one or other fired and wounded him, whereupon they attempted to re-ascend the same tree. In so doing we believe Lieut. Shaw was seized by the enraged animal, who with one bound brought him to the ground and mauled him severely; he then climbed up the tree and brought down the constable. After the lapse of a short interval, the panther returned and again commenced mauling Lieut. Shaw, and while so doing was speared by a Ghond. Lieut. Shaw was carried into Chindwara and lingered until Saturday, the 12th instant. The deceased was much liked, and is regretted by a large circle of friends.—*Id.*

## CABOOL.

*3rd May.*—Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan marched to Deh Mozung, enroute from Ghuznie, on the 2nd instant.

The same evening intelligence was received that the fort of Ghuznie had been relieved by a reinforcement of the Ameer's troops under Sher Ali Khan, Candahari, and that Sirdar Abdul Rahman Khan, finding the inhabitants of Ghuznie unfavourable to his case, had made a march in retreat, and in so doing lost a considerable portion of his magazine stores.

Sirdar Mahomed Ibraheem Khan has made his escape, and has proceeded to join the Ameer.

*7th May.*—The Ameer reached Ghuznie on 1st May with all his troops, which amounted, on leaving Candahar, to 14,000 men, and 25 guns.

Abdul Rahman Khan, whose retreat from before Ghuznie was mentioned in our last Summary of News, arrived on the 3rd May at Shaikabad, enroute for Cabool; he was reinforced on the following day by 1,000 horse and foot, and on the 6th May by 500 horse from Cabool. Sirdar Mahomed Shureef Khan and Sirdar Ashun Khan have deserted the side of Azim Khan, and have left Cabool to raise the country in favour of the Ameer. Sardar Futteh Mahomed Khan is advancing from Jellalabad to Cabool, and was expected at Barikah, 3 marches from Cabool, on the 7th instant. A force has been sent to oppose him.

Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan has left Cabool to join the army of Abdul Ruhman Khan.—*Lahore Chronicle, May* 16.

## CEYLON.

The Rinderpest.—We continue to hear very alarming accounts from Caltura of the progress of the cattle-disease there. Cattle are dying in large numbers; and hardly a day passes without one or more carcases of bullocks floating down the river from the interior.—*Bi-monthly Examiner, May* 15.

In our obituary notices will be found the names of Captain Fisher, late Superintendent of Police, who came by his death in a most melancholy manner, by a fatal fall from his horse; Mrs. Pickford, wife of the Rev. J. Pickford of the Church Mission; and Mrs. Caley, wife of Mr. J. A. Caley, of the Civil Engineer's Department.—*Id.*

## PENANG.

Some time ago we called attention to the steamer *Glengyle* as having made the quickest passage on record between Pinang and Calcutta. We now find our old friend the *Reiver* has been stepping out pretty freely and has beaten the *Glengyle* hollow.

The *Reiver* weighed from here at 9.35 a. m. April the 3rd, and anchored off Calcutta Town at 2.30 p. m. on the 7th, making the passage in 4d. 4h. 55m.—one hour and 55 minutes of which time she was at anchor in Calcutta river.

The *Glengyle's* passage was 4d. 14h. 30m., the *Reiver* beating her by 9h. 35m.

The passage was made entirely under steam, not a sail being set the whole way.

The *Reiver* landed her Mails in Calcutta in 11d. 23h. 15m. after weighing from Hongkong, adding both her stay here and Singapore. We doubt if this has ever been done before, most certainly not under steam only.—*Penang Gazette, April* 28.

## JAVA.

On the 15th ult. a ship hove-to was seen from Anjer. The mate came on shore to post letters for the captain, and being asked why the ship did not come nearer to the roads, he answered that the captain was afraid that the Chinese coolies, of whom he had 480 on board, would run away, they having already twice revolted. The ship was the *Jeddo*, Smith, commander, from Canton to Demerara, with coolies. On the evening of the 16th a great disturbance was made again by the coolies, and when the captain, with the doctor and a passenger, all armed with revolvers, went on deck, they saw that the ship was on fire. The first thing to be done was to make for the shore to strand the ship in order to save human lives, and at about 10 o'clock at night the ship was on shore near the third point. The ship was burned to the water's edge; the captain, 23 of the crew, and 315 coolies have been saved. In the morning nothing more of the ship was to be seen. It is said that the ship was set on fire by the coolies.—*Straits Times, May* 7.

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Alone in the American Woods for Weeks.—Monday, 3rd November: I started to-day on another cruise through the forest-world all round me, first cutting as much firewood as would last me two days. I find the track of a moose by my door, and others which could only belong to a bear, besides no end of smaller footprints; indeed, I suspect animals visit my dwelling by night of whose neighbourhood I dream not; and many know my face whom I never saw. In travelling through these woods, one is struck with the death-like quiet which reigns there—not a creature, save now and then a squirrel whisking round the trees crosses our path; yet who can tell what gleaming eyes watched me from some dark hiding place, or what quick ears may have detected my approach, and warned their owners to secrete themselves ere I was even in view?—*Journal of Two Months on the Tobique.*

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THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Reserve Fund Ten Lakhs.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

W. F. Stearns, Esq. *Chairman.* | Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.
Andrew Grant, Esq., | Kahandas Madhavadas, Esq.
E. Grimm, Esq.

*Auditors.*

Alex. Stewart, Esq. | Henry Brooke, Esq.

*London Bankers.*

The London and County Bank.

Exchange.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bills on London at 6 months' sight | at 2s. | 1d. | per Rupee. |
| „ 4 | do. | 2s. | 0[illegible]d. „ |
| „ 3 | do. | 2s. | 0[illegible]d. „ |
| „ 2 | do. | 2s. | 0[illegible]d. „ |
| „ 1 | do. | 2s. | 0[illegible]d. „ |
| „ On demand | do. | 2s. | 0d. „ |

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

Fixed Deposits.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Subject to 1 | month's notice | 3 | per cent. | per annum. |
| Do. 3 | do. | 4 | do. | do. |
| Do. 6 | do. | 5 | do. | do. |
| Do. 12 | do. | 6 | do. | do. |

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 25th Oct. 1866.

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ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Exchange.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Drafts on London at 6 months' sight | at 2s. 1½d. | per Rupee. |
| Do. at 3 | at 2s. 0[illegible]d. | |
| Do. Demand<br>Do. Scotland<br>Do. Ireland | 2s. 0½d. | |

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d.

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

Deposits.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Deposits payable on demand | 2 | per cent. per annum. |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 3 | „ „ |
| Do. 6 „ | 4 | „ „ |
| Do. 12 „ | 5 | „ „ |

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 16th May 1866.

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THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

*Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of* 1857, *and VII. of* 1860 *of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH, *With power to increase.*

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hurbum Nursey, Esq. *Chairman.*
Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, Esq.
Seeojee Velljee, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Subject to 12 | months' notice of withdrawal | 7 | per cent. | per annum. |
| Do. 6 | do. | 5½ | do. | do. |
| Do. 3 | do. | 4 | do. | do. |

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ⅛ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

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BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of* 1857 *and VII. of* 1860 *of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Paid up Capital 5,900,000.

OFFICES.—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

*Board of Directors.*

Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, Esq.
Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Esq.
Nowrojee Maneckjee Wadia, Esq.
Sapoorjee Ardaseer Pandy, Esq.

*Auditor.*

J. L. Brodie, Esq.

*Solicitor.*

W. H. Crawford, Esq.

*London Bankers.*

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight | 2s. | 1d. | per rupee. |
| 3 do. do. | 2s. | 0[illegible]d. | „ |
| 2 do. do. | 2s. | 0[illegible]d. | „ |
| 1 do. do. | 2s. | 0[illegible]d. | „ |
| Demand. | 2s. | 0d. | „ |

Drafts for amounts under £30 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 months' notice of withdrawal | 4 | per cent. | per annum. | |
| 6 „ | „ | 5 | „ | „ |
| 12 „ | „ | 6 | „ | „ |

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ... 10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays ... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 17th April 1866.

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FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Rooms of RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY, in Tamarind Lane, opposite Jaffer's, Fort.

HARNESS JUST UNPACKED,

A few sets of best German Silver Ornamented double stitched and buckled Buggy and Carriage Harness, with Saddle Cloths, &c., complete, by Middlemore, of London. Priced moderate to ensure quick sale.

Also just Landed,

One handsome and fashionable Wagonette Mail Phaeton, with hood and canopy, lamps, pole, and shafts, by Jones.

Two ditto ditto with reversible seats to back, lamps, pole, shafts and furniture, by Henderson & Co.

Two Cab Buggies with silver mounted lamps and furniture, by Hutchings and Otto, of Dorchester.

One handsomely shaped small sized Landau Sociable, with lamps and pole, by Startin.

One elegant small-sized Miniature Brougham, with circular class frontage and double venetians all round, by ditto.

One ditto ditto, by Buchanan & Co., Glasgow.

One handsome Cane-bodied Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton.

One handsome Cab Buggy on C. Spring, by Silk.

One slightly used shell pattern ditto, by ditto.

One Pill Box, with lamps and shaft, by Wilson, suitable for Doctors and Brokers, and other Carriages, to be seen at RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY'S.

14th March 1866.

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SOUNDY & Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

SPORTING KNIVES, Stag Handle, containing large Blade, small Blade, Corkscrew, Tweezers and Pricker. Price, for cash—Rs. 4 each.
Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

LUND'S PATENT LEVER AND SCREW FOR DRAWING CORKS.—An invention which combines simplicity of action with ease and security in drawing Corks. It consists of a pair of double levers and a Corkscrew adapted for the same. Price of a Lever and Corkscrew Rs. 3.
7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS.—A large quantity of beautifully bound ALBUMS, to hold 50 or 100 Portraits.

Prices from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 each—CASH.

Up-country constituents will please say the price of the Album required, and how many Portraits it should contain, accompanying their order with a remittance, or postage stamps, when the Album will be sent, post free.
Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

WHISKEY BARRELS on a 4-wheel dray, best Argentine Silver Engine engraved, with bright Hoops, with bucket to match, for measuring the Whiskey.
7, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

SOUNDY & Co., are Wholesale Importers of Musical Instruments manufactured especially for India by the first houses in Europe, and have always in stock a selection of the undermentioned, and regarding which full information will be furnished on application.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR JOHN BROADWOOD & SON'S PIANOS.

HARMONIUMS.—From Rs. 125 to Rs 1,000 each.

CONCERTINAS.—Of the most highly finished description.

GERMAN CONCERTINAS.—From Rs. 13 to Rs. 40 each.

VIOLINS.—In imitation of the best makers, comprising many models of Amati, Straduarius, and others.

MUSICAL BOXES of every description, including a select Invoice of Harmoniphones.

GUITARS.—From Rs 60 to Rs. 250 each.

MECHANICAL ORGANS AND SELF-PERFORMING ORGANS.—In every conceivable variety.

MILITARY AND BAND INSTRUMENTS.—Either singly or in complete sets.

DRAWING-ROOM ORCHESTRINAS.—From Rs 200 to Rs. 250.

CORNOPEONS.—Complete in Case, from Rs. 50 each.

FLUTES, ACCORDEONS, FLUTINAS, &c., &c.

SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.

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*Holloway's Pills.*—The mortality from diarrhœa and bowel complaints is alarmingly high at the present time. That appropriate doses of Holloway's famous Pills will cure all bowel complaints, is known to thousands whose lives have been saved by this excellent remedy. Whether the laxity is caused by suppressed perspiration, sudden chill, indigestible food, or acid fruits, these Pills will be an all-sufficient antidote. They will allay all irritation of the bowels, ease the griping pains, remove the annoying flatulency and overcome all disposition to sickness. Holloway's Pills should be taken, if possible, at the outset of the disorder, when they will give immediate relief and restrain the diarrhœa from running into either dysentery or cholera.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, BEER, and BRANDIES:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brandy in Cases | Rs. 24 | per dozen. |
| Port (Old) | 20 | „ |
| Sherry (Pale Dinner) | 20 | „ |
| Beer (Bass's) | 6-8 | „ |

SEVESTRE, PARKINS & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

| | | p. doz. qts. |
|---|---|---|
| CLARET | Médoc | Rs. 12 |
| | St. Laurent or St. Estèphe | 15 |
| | Pauillac Supérieur | 18 |
| | Chateau Beltasse | 20 |
| CHAMPAGNE | Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieur | 35 |
| | Roederer Carte Blanche | 45 |
| COGNAC | Vieux Pale | 18 |
| | Tres-Vieux | 25 |
| | Tres-Vieux Champagne | 35 |

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, WINES, as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Champagne | Quarts and Pints, in 1 dozen cases. | |
| Moselle | do. | do. |
| Hock | do. | do. |
| Sherry | do. | |
| Port | do. | |
| Claret | do. | do. |
| Brandy | do. | |

SILLAR & Co.

*Established in Bombay in* 1842.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In BOMBAY | to Messrs. | Rogers & Co., and to Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders). |
| „ POONA | „ „ | Rogers & Co. |
| „ Secunderabad | „ „ | Hajee Curreem & Co. |
| „ Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c. | „ „ | Cursetjee & Co. |
| „ Kurrachee | „ „ | Budgett and Hughes. |
| „ Calicut | „ „ | Hirjee & Co. (1) |

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

| | | | | per dozen qts. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHAMPAGNE, | extra quality | ... | ... | per dozen qts. | Rs. 40 |
| Do. | do. do. | ... | ... | „ „ | „ 30 |
| SHERRY, | good | ... | ... | „ „ | „ 30 |
| Do. | pale | ... | ... | „ „ | „ 25 |
| Do. | do. | ... | ... | „ „ | „ 18 |
| PORT WINE, | some years in Bottle | ... | ... | „ „ | „ 26 |
| Do. | a fine old Wine | ... | ... | „ „ | „ 22 |
| Do. | a good Wine | ... | ... | „ „ | „ 18 |
| TENT WINE | ... | ... | ... | „ „ | „ 29 |
| BRANDY, | Pale ... | ... | ... | „ „ | „ 36 |
| Do. | do. ... | ... | ... | „ „ | „ 26 |
| SPIRITS—Hollands | ... | ... | ... | „ „ | „ 15 |
| LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy | ... | ... | ... | „ „ | „ 36 |
| | do. | ... | ... | „ pts. | „ 16 |
| | Noyeau | ... | ... | „ qts. | „ 34 |
| No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret | ... | ... | ... | „ „ | „ 21 |
| No. 3, a full flavoured Do. | ... | ... | ... | „ pts. | „ 8 |
| Breakfast... | ... Do. | ... | ... | „ qts. | „ 12 |

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

| | Per doz. Rs. |
|---|---|
| Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum. | 90 |
| Do. „ Do. | 41 |
| Do. „ a Crown | 30 |
| Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints | 21 |
| Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality | 40 |
| Do. do. Pints | 21 |
| Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. | 36 |
| Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown | 30 |
| Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints | 16 |
| Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. | 36 |
| Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown | 30 |
| Do. Fine Still Red Seal | 18 |
| Do. Fine Still Blue Seal | 30 |
| Do. Superior Still Green Seal | 40 |
| Sherry Pale, Blue Seal | 23 |
| Do. Do. Yellow Seal | 29 |
| Do. Golden, Do. | 29 |
| Do. Green Seal | 33 |
| Do. Vino Fino | 29 |
| Do. Red Seal | 37 |
| Do. Amontillado, Black Seal | 33 |
| Claret Light Capsule | 15 |
| Do. do. Pints | 8 |
| Do. Yellow Seal | 23 |
| Do. Red Do. Pints | 17 |
| Do. Do. Do. Quarts | 32 |
| Port, Black Seal | 26 |
| Brandy, Vieux Cognac | 34 |
| Do. Brand a Crown | 24 |
| Old Tom, Red Seal | 18 |
| Dry Gin, Black Seal | 18 |
| Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts | 36 |
| Do. Pints | 19 |

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

1st January 1866.

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NO MORE BAD BREAD OR PASTRY.

HARPER TWELVETREES' BAKING PASTRY POWDER never fails to make light and sweet bread, and very superior pastry, puddings, dumplings, biscuits, cakes, &c., always ready and sure to act; ready to bake as soon as mixed; and the most ignorant can hardly mistake in using it. Try a small canister. Wholesale agent, Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay. Retail Agents wanted.

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NEW AND OTHER BOOKS,
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "DELHI."

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Ballads, Songs, and Poems, of Robin Hood | 2 | 0 |
| Lectures on Animal Chemistry. By W. Odling | 3 | 8 |
| Heaven our Home | 1 | 4 |
| Meet for Heaven | 1 | 4 |
| Life in Heaven | 1 | 4 |
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| Letters on England. 2 vols. By Louis Blanc | 12 | 0 |
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| The Constable of France. By Jas. Grant | 1 | 8 |
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| Vermont Vale; or, Home Pictures in Australia. By Maud J. Franc | 3 | 12 |
| Gay Deverell: a novel. By J. S. Le Fanu | 4 | 8 |
| English Composition and Rhetoric. A manual by Alex. Bain, M. A. | 3 | 0 |
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Children's Picture Books, on cloth, in great variety. Very thick and Superior Note Papers from Delarue.

14th May 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

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NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fire Premiums | 1862 | 300,690 | 15 | 11 |
| Do. | 1863 | 341,668 | 3 | 2 |
| Do. | 1864 | 406,403 | 13 | 10 |
| Showing an increase over 1863 of | | 64,735 | 10 | 8 |

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Life Premiums for | 1860 | 73,150 | 18 | 6 |
| Do. | 1862 | 105,703 | 1 | 11 |
| Do. | 1864 | 152,159 | 2 | 0 |

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 16th September 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 61. INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,180,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

*London Office*—No. 1, King William Street.

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*Medical Referee*—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

*1st.* The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution*, not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.

*2nd.* Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

*3rd.* Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.

*4th.* The profits are ascertained *each year*, and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies*, are entitled to participate therein.

*5th.* One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

*6th.* The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.

*7th.* The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.

*8th.* The first division of profits took place in 1840 the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; *a reduction of* 47½ *per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856.

*9th.* It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.

*10th.* On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence* and *without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected*, and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium*, whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favourable terms.* When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due after the receipt of such written notice.

*11th.* Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*

*12th.* Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly. A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.

*13th.* Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

*14th.* Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs.* 2,500; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.

*15th.* At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000.

Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agents and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore, and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.

GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

*Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.*
Established in 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,
Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.

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Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.

MEDICAL ADVISER.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. Taylor, Esq.

H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq. | A. Hay, Esq.

*Medical Referee*—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for | ...£ 6,848,181 | 5 | 0 |
| And the amount of claims paid during the same period was | ...£ 1,250,834 | 7 | 0 |
| The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were | ...£ 792,153 | 8 | 11 |
| Of which there was held by the Indian Branch | ...£ 442,940 | 5 | 10 |

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate, | ... | Rs. | 480 | 0 0 |
| Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit | .. | „ | 228 | 0 0 |
| | | Rs. | 252 | 0 0 |
| At the reduced English rate | ... | Rs. | 246 | 0 8 |
| Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit | ... | „ | 116 | 13 11 |
| | | Rs. | 129 | 2 9 |

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.

Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to

GORDON, STUART & Co.,
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FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

## HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, two spacious and conveniently situated GODOWNS in the Fort. Apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, a well furnished BUNGALOW, with immediate possession and occupancy till 30th September, at Rs. 400 per month. Address "B.," Office of this Paper.

TO BE LET, a large and commodious BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill, close to the sea; also a comfortable BUNGALOW at Chinchpoogly. For particulars apply to the undersigned at Mr. B. H. Cama's Office.
Bombay, 21st May 1866. J. L. BRODIE.

TO LET, four BUNGALOWS on Bandora Hill, facing the sea. Rent Rs. 40, 130, 150, and 200 per mensem. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, several OFFICES, SHOPS, GODOWNS and RESIDENCES in the Fort. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Military Square, facing Meadow Street, lately vacated by us. Rent Rs. 250.
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.
Bombay, 30th April 1866.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—TO LET, capacious GODOWNS at the Victoria Bunder, well adapted for STORING COTTON IN. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

TO LET, a large and comfortable BUNGALOW, with Upper Floor, Outhouses and Stable, suitable for a large Family, or 2 or 3 Bachelors, situate at Byculla, and next to the Victoria Gardens. For particulars apply to B. F. CAMA.
No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO LET, GROUND FLOOR of a Bungalow in No. 5, Mazagon Dockyard Lane, near sea side, fit for a Family or 4 Bachelors. Rent Rs. 60 per month. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a large BUNGALOW at Chinchpoogly, lately occupied by Colonel Shaw. For particulars apply at the Office of the Frere Land Reclamation Company (Limited), Elphinstone Circle, or at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Frere Land.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a large one storied newly-built BUNGALOW, assessed under No. 31, with a large Garden surrounding it, situate at Girgaum Back Road, leading to Cumballa or Gowalla Tank Road, near Juggonnath Sunkersett's Garden House, with the accommodation of a spacious Stable and Out Rooms, fit for a large Family or a Gentleman to live in, having Vehar Water Pipe and a large Weli in the Compound. Apply to
RAGHUNATHGHUR RATTEEGHUR,
No. 71, Bazaar Gate, Fort.
4th May 1866

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Forbes & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
7, Church Lane, Fort.

OFFICES TO LET, from 1st April, the suite of APARTMENTS, formerly occupied by the Scinde Bank, and about to be vacated by Messrs. R. King Gillan & Co. and the Western India Finance and Exchange Corporation. These Rooms are situated in a central position, above the Offices of the undersigned, to whom application should be made.
WALLACE & Co.

TO LET, from 1st June 1866, a HOUSE in Rampart Row, at present occupied by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. For particulars apply to
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, a snug little COTTAGE in Mount Road, Mazagon, at present occupied by Mr. M. Roonan. For particulars apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
Bombay, 5th March 1866.

TO LET, two spacious GODOWNS in the Apollo Street. Apply to
REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, (in whole or in part), from 1st June, the PREMISES presently occupied by the East India Bank. Apply to the Manager.
Bombay, 11th May 1866.

TO LET, LALL BAUGH, Parell; (can be let whole or in part), a GODOWN in Mody Street; "EWART'S LODGE" at Matheran; and a nice convenient House at Naigaum, at a short distant from the Dadur Railway Station. Rent moderate.
Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.
No. 9, Church Gate Street, 19th May 1866.

## INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay
Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

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| Christopher Burhell, Esq. | Liverpool. |
| Edward Heath, Esq. | Liverpool. |

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*Chairman.*

| | |
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| Bernard Hall, Esq. | Liverpool. |

*Chairman of London Board.*

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| Alfred H. Cowie, Esq. | Liverpool. |
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| Jno. Bateson, Esq. | Liverpool. |
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| Wm. Dalglish, Esq. | Liverpool. |
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| Henry Duckworth, Esq. | Liverpool. |
| Jno. Graham, Esq. | Birmingham. |
| Charlton R. Hall, Esq. | Liverpool. |
| Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq | London. |
| William Hind, Esq. | Liverpool. |
| Patrick Hunter, Esq. | Liverpool. |
| Robert W. Kelley, Esq. | Liverpool. |
| George B. Kerferd, Esq. | Liverpool. |
| Jas. R. Leishman, Esq. | London. |
| Peter M'Lagan, Esq. | Edinburgh. |
| Andrew Galbraith, Esq. | Glasgow. |
| Jas. A. Picton, Esq. | Liverpool. |
| R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq. | London. |
| Archibald Robertson, Esq. | London. |
| Jno. Stewart, Esq. | Aberdeen. |
| Christopher J. Thomas, Esq. | Bristol. |
| H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq. | Liverpool. |
| Rogers Waterhouse, Esq. | Liverpool. |

*Actuary and General Manager.*

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|---|---|
| James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq. | Liverpool. |

*Secretary.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq. | London. |

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.

For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHNSTON & Co., 7, Church Gate Street.

On TUESDAY next, the 29th instant, Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to Public Auction, a quantity of Hosiery and Millinery, consisting of Men's and Children's Cotton Socks, Men's Cotton Drawers, Braces, Sponges &c.

A small collection of School Books, comprising Grammars, Spelling-books, Dictionaries, &c.

Also, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, consisting of Couches, Wardrobes, Drawingroom Chairs, Arm Chairs, Looking Glasses, Cheval Glasses, Musical Boxes, a few superior Clocks.

Also, a number of second hand ones.

10,000 fresh Trichinopoly Cheroots.

4 Cases superior playing Cards.

10 Casks Earthen Ware.

A quantity of Bank Office Furniture and fittings, comprising Shroff's Counters, Shroff's Bench with railings, Book-keeper's Tables and Desks.

ON COMMISSION.

Johnson's Stereoscopic Views of places of note in the Western Presidency.

One excellent Cottage Piano, with all the additions necessary to an article of the description, fitted for the East Indies, by Sprague of Finsbury, London.

Firth and Sturdy's Brandy, highly recommended. A very small quantity now left.

Just received a fresh batch of superior Neilgherry Tea.

A small consignment of Potash, just landed and in excellent order.

One excellent Jubbulpore Tent, 18 by 18 with 3 feet Verandah all round—only sold because the owner has no use for it: may be seen on giving a fortnight's notice.

A few dozens Mixed Tweed Hats of the latest fashions and shapes, Carriage, few Shades assorted, Perkins Brothers, some Scarfs, &c.

JOHNSTON & Co.
Church Gate Street, 22nd May 1866.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

SALE OF HARDWARE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the godown of Messrs. Framjee Sands & Co., Nesbit Lane, at 1 P. M.:—

62 packages of Hardware and Earthenware, comprising Padlocks, Hand Saws, Buttons, Fry Pans, Iron Plates, Wood Screws, Scales, Locks, Latches, Hatchets, Hammers, Spades, Needles, Files, Iron Mortars, Chair-nails, Rice Bowls, Beads, Jugs, Cups, Teapots, Sugarpots, Basins and Jugs, Plates and Dinner sets of different patterns.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 23rd May 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF TEAK TIMBER.

On SATURDAY next, the 26th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder as they lie there.

On account of Atmaram Madowjee:—
53 Logs Teak.
And on account of Burjorjee Rustomjee:—
445 Logs Teak.

SALE OF BROACH COTTON.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, in the Jutha of Toolsia Soorjee, by order of Juvairdass Goculdass, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Vulubdass Maunchund:—

51 Candies Broach Cotton.

25 per cent. deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

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SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SHEWSHUNDER GOVINDRAM, the son and heir of the late Govindram Bhowanee, deceased, will under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 7th day of April 1844, and made between Meerza Ali Mahomed Khan Shoestry of the one part, and the said Govindram Bhowanee of the other part, sell by Public Auction through Messrs. CRAWFORD & Company the Auctioneers, on account and at the risk of the said Meerza Ali Mahomed Khan, at the premises, on THURSDAY the 31st day of May instant, 1866, at 4 P. M., all that piece or parcel of land or garden ground, with the messuage, or bungalow, stable tenements, hereditaments and premises built and standing thereon, and surrounded by a wall built of stone and chunam, and belonging to the said premises, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, situate at the Mount Road, without the Fort, in the island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 14,165 7-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the West and North sides thereof, and partly on the East side by the garden and vacant ground lately belonging to the estate of Sonabye, the daughter of the late Heerjee Jewanjee, deceased, but now forming the ground of the Albert and Victoria Museum, and on or towards the South and partly on the East sides thereof by the public road leading to the property called the Mount, and which said piece of ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 4.

Conditions of sale and further particulars can be obtained by applying to Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., or at the Office of the undersigned.

EDWARD CHAPPLE,
For W. H. THACKER,
Mortgagee's Solicitor.

Dated this 22nd day of May 1866.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned valuable landed property, on the dates hereinafter described, by order of Bhimjee Pursotum, the Mortgagee, on account and at the risk of Jumnadass Bhugwandass—

On THURSDAY, the 31st May, at 4 P. M., a piece of ground with dwelling-house standing thereon, situate within the Fort, in Bazar Gate Street, admeasuring 69 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed under No. 74 and Land Revenue No. 745.

On FRIDAY, the 1st June, at 4 P. M., a piece of Fazendaree ground with dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort, in Sootar Chawl, admeasu[illegible]out 101 square yards, assessed under No. 74 and [illegible] Tax No. 4945.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
IMPORTANT TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS, SHIP CHANDLERS AND OTHERS.
(To close an account.)

28 Coils best Galvanized Wire Rigging, 1¼ to 5 inches thick.
66 Do. Russian Cordage, 1½ to 7 inches thick.
100 Do. Fine Spun Yarn.
60 Do. Ambro Mar, House Line.

Bombay, 22nd May 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Boxes of Mathematical Instruments, an invoice of Plated Ware, 8-day Clocks, &c.

7 Casks of Iron Padlocks, a few articles of Furniture, new English made Saddle Driers.

AT 1 P. M.

A Dog Cart with Horse and Harness,
And ony other Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the premises, on MONDAY next, the 28th instant, at 4 P. M., the undermentioned four lots of landed property, by order of the Mortgagees Huckma Dhurmajee, Mulchund Daya, Dada Dhunna Multan Futta, Heera Mala and Walchund Deuchund and on account of the Mortgagers Colee Govind Muccoond, Deuchund Muccoond and Premabae, widow of Muccoond Jeevun, viz.

LOT NO. 1.

All that messuage tenement or dwelling house No. 136, standing on the Fazendaree ground, situate at Byculla, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the East by the Byculla Road, on the West by the house of Tookaram Mayhare, on the North by a foot path, and on the South by the public drain.

LOT NO. 2.

All that messuage tenement or dwelling house No. 125, standing on Fazendaree ground, situate at Byculla and bounded on the East by the Parell Road, on the West by the vacant ground of the said mortgagers, on the North by the house and property of the mortgagers next hereafter described, and on the South by the passage.

LOT NO. 3.

All that messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises No. 124, standing on Fazendaree ground, situate at Byculla, and adjoining the premises lastly hereinbefore described, and bounded on the East by the Parell Road, on the West by the vacant ground of the said mortgagers, on the North by the house of Merwanjee Nanabhoy, and on the South by the house and premises, lastly hereinbefore described.

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece or parcel of Land or ground with the messuage tenement and dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Byculla, in the Island of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 252, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 107, and bounded on the East by the ground of Sonabae, widow, on the West by a public passage, on the North by the Batty ground of Shapoorjee Cappawalla, and on the South by the Batty fields of Domingo Souza.

SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS AND QUEEN'S WARE. PIANO, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c., &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

On MONDAY next, the 28th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Malabar Hill, the handsome and valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, Carriage, Horses, Piano, &c., of a gentleman changing residence.

Full particulars will be given in future advertisement.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view three days previously.

Notice is hereby given, that on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up for sale, by Public Auction, by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., at the premises, the property hereinafter described, by order of Kerra Hunna, Raja Hunna, Kutcha Deepa and Vunna Nugga, Mortgagees of the said property, under and subject to certain conditions of sale.

For further information apply to Mr. CHARLES LEGGETT, the vendor's Solicitor.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Fuzendaree ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the Peeroo Havildar Street, at Woomercarry containing by admeasurement 45 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the house of Mussoonkhan bin Meya Khan, on or towards the West by the house of Fukeer Mahomed Bagwan, on or towards the North by the public road, and on or towards the South by the public drain and compound of the house of Syed Huddee, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 8.

SALE OF NEAT AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSE, PIANO, &c., AT No. 36 NESBIT LANE, MAZAGON OPPOSITE THE MAZAGON CASTLE.

On MONDAY the 4th Proximo Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, opposite the "Mazagon Castle," the Neat and Modern Household Furniture, plated Glass, and Queen's-ware, Carriages, Horse, Piano &c., of F. L. Brown, Esq., Magistrate of Police, the same consist of Cut Glass Ware, Neat Dinner, Desert, and Breakfast Sets, Plated Hot-water, Curry Dishes, Dish-Covers, Cruet, Egg and Pickle-stands, Tea-set, Salvers, Spoons and Forks, Candlesticks, Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Tables, Chairs, Couches, Teapoys, Halstand, Screens, Sideboard, Chiffoniers, Whatnot, Wardrobe, Clothes Presses, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, A mahogany Square Pianoforte by "Broadwood" Table Cutlery, Lamps, Pictures, Carpets, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispense Articles, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

An English-built Sociable.

An English-built Brougham, with Horse and Harness complete.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days previously.

SALE OF NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, PIANO, PLATED GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE, &c, AT No. 26 GRANT ROAD NEXT TO THE THEATRE.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, the Neat Household Furniture, Plated Glass, and Queen's Ware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., of a gentleman changing his residence, the same comprises, Cut Glass-ware, neat Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Plated, Hotwater, Curry Dishes, Dish-covers, Cruet, Egg and Pickle-stands, Tea-set, Salvers, Spoons and Forks, Table Cutlery, Blackwood, Carved Furniture, such as Circular, Pier, Dining and other Tables, Easy Priedieu, Arm and other Chairs, Conversation Couches, and Reclining Sofas, Teapoys, Screens, Sideboard, Book-stands, Chiffoniers, Whatnots, Hat and Music Stands, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Centre and side Hanging Argand Lamps, Pictures, with Music, a first-class Mahogany Square Pianoforte, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense Articles, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

One four-seated open Carriage.

One Pallanqueen Shaped Shigram with Bay Horse and Harness complete.

One four-seated open Carriage.

One Phaeton with a pair of Chesnut Galloways and Harness complete.

One Phaeton, with a pair of Bay Galloways and Harness complete.

One Side Saddle &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view three days previously.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME AND VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE, PIANO, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT BREACH CANDY.

On THURSDAY, the 7th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Breach Candy, Elegant English Mahogany and Elaborately Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, A first-rate Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., of a gentleman changing his residence.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days previously.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Smith Keynton & Co., to submit to Public Auction, on account of the concerned, on a date to be named hereafter, a magnificent suite of Gilt Furniture of the most expensive description, manufactured expressly for a native gentleman in Bombay; also a variety of other first-class goods imported by the same Firm.

Further particulars and time and place of sale will be announced shortly.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Two New Malvern Dog Carts of excellent finish, by McNaught and Smith, of Worcester, complete with richly plated Lamps, Cushions, Waterproof Apron, and Wheelkey, just landed ex *Premchund Roychund*.

Also few sets of plated single Harness, quite fresh.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 24th May 1866.

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